MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET.....WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

VOL. 9. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1850. NO. 44.

PUBLISHED BY
W. & W. J BUCKMINSTER.

TERMS, $2.00 in advance—if payment is unreasonably delayed $2.50 will be charged.

☞ Papers not discontinued without a personal or written notice from the subscriber or postmaster and arrearages paid.

☞ No paper sent for a term less than six months.

☞ All correspondence should be addressed to the Editor at Boston.

☞ Advertising on reasonable terms.

AGRICULTURE.

FARM WORK FOR AUGUST.

We have now had a most excellent month for haying, and harvesting the small grains. July has sent us but few sudden showers, so troublesome to hay makers. We had rain enough for vegetation, but it has fallen chiefly in the night or on Sundays, as the old lady prayed it might, so as to give her hired men a good time to rest.

The hay on our highlands is now secured, and it was never made in better weather. The sun of two days was sufficient to fit it for the barn, provided always that it was repeatedly stirred and exposed to the air. The brook meadows that bear coarse grass, with fowl meadow, may be cut just when there is leisure, after the seed has matured enough to shell out for the next year.

August is the month that we recommend for seeding low grounds. Grass seed never succeeds better than when we sow it in the latter part of this month, and there is a great deal of land that can not be well sown in the spring. Such land should be worked when the surface is dry enough to crumble and fall to pieces when the seed is sown. May and June are not good months to favor the vegetation of grass seeds. July is a better month than either of these when we choose to sow it among corn at the last time of hoeing.

The plan of turning green-sward in August and early in September very generally succeeds well for grass. We have much good grass land that lies too low and flat for cultivating the usual crops. They produce heavy crops of grass and ought to be kept in grass; yet the sod becomes so bound with the roots in a few years that the harvest is much diminished and the whole sod needs stirring.

Some theorists have recently recommended the use of a subsoil plough in bound sward, leaving the sol on the surface as nearly whole as possible, sowing new seed and rolling down smooth. This plan may answer a good purpose if no manure is intended to be applied. But if there is to be a good dressing of manure, much of it is lost when there is nothing to bury it with. Not much seed would be seeded, for the old roots and tops would still remain, and the labor would be less than ploughing and seeding again.

But what of the wild grass and rushes that often creep into such low lands? They are not turned to manure, or in any way subdued, by running a subsoil plough through the field. But a good plough turnesall the surface matter under the furrow, and in summer this is immediately turned to manure, and als the dressing that is to be harrowed in when thesseed is sown.

Going through a field, therefore, with a subsoil plough, is onlya partial remedy for the evil of a bound out soil, ud we are not quite certain that the increase in the next harvest would pay the cost of subsoiling. The operation is easily tried, and we hope a numbe of our farmers will prove how much they can increase their crops by subsoiling only.

But we must not be understood as recommending such a ractice in preference to the one that we have log and often recommended. That is, the turnin of the sod completely over and burying all the vegetable growth. Then harrowing in a good dressing of compost manure before the seed is sown. This plan seldom fails when it is done in seasso and done well, as numbers who have tried will testify. Those who have not succeeded have not attended to the rules that have been prescribed. We have known of a number of cases where farmers expected a good harvest without applying any manure. Others have sowed too late in the season, and could not expect much the next summer.

There is another class of lands that should have particular attention in August. We mean the bogs and the coarse meadows that are intended to produce English grass. The time to attend to such lands is in August immediately after the hay harvest and grain harvest are over. We have often found people endeavoring to seed such soils in the spring. After expending much labor to prepare for sowing they fail for want of taking hold at the right time.

If such lands are sown in the spring they are too wet and muddy to be well worked; and in case the seed vegetates it is generally over-run with weeds that choke the better growth. When earth from the highland is carried on in winter, it should be left in heaps and suffered to lie so till August. Never attempt to touch it till after haying; then spread it and sow grass seed and you stand a chance for a harvest in the following season. If the land is poor, manure must be used of course.

If you sow in August the roots stand a good chance to penetrate deep enough to live through the winter, and the weeds that come up with the grass are all killed by November—so that nothing appears in the following spring but the pure grass. It sometimes happens to be too dry to sow in August. In such cases wait till rain comes. We have had very good grass when the seed was sown as late as the last week in September; but we always prefer to sow earlier.

We again remind our readers that clover should not be sown at this season for it is too liable to be winter killed. Clover may be sown on top late in November to lie till spring before it vegetates; or it may be sown on the snow in winter and spring. But the clover seed will stand a better chance to be buried if sown in November than at a later season. It is not expected to grow tall enough for the scythe the next summer, but it will produce good fall feed, which all farmers need and ought to provide.

Our own practice is to sow one peck of herdsgrass per acre, and two or three pecks of red top. Some men sow half a bushel of herdsgrass—but when the seed is good such a quantity only serves to bind out the soil the very first season. It comes up too thick and cannot grow so tall and thrifty as stalks that have more room.

August is the month which many prefer for mowing bushes in pasture grounds. It is better to mow them in August than at a later day in the season. In regard to any precise day in the week or month which will prove fatal to them we have no exact knowledge. But as the sap is running in this month more freely than in September, we expect to do greater execution among the shrubs that we wish to ex terminate.

The plough is the best tool to kill bushes with, but it is not always convenient to make use of it in pasture that have been seeded and intended to be constantly fed. When there are but small lots of bushes on a farm the cattle ought to crop them enough to keep them down. When this is calculated upon the bushes ought to be mowed in June.

The young sprouts will then be good food, and will be very acceptable to cattle in short pastures. Sowing plaster once in three years checks the growth of bushes in proportion as it increases the growth of the grass among them. And cattle always trample on the bushes to feed on the grass that has been sweetened by plaster.

Budding should be attended to this month. Peach trees grow later than the apple and the pear and may succeed best in September—but apple and pear buds never succeed so well. Has any one succeeded in budding the Black Mulberry into the White, or into the Black trees that prove barren? When is the best time for the operation?

Good farmers will not suffer August to pass away without making permanent improvements. Ditching and other labors in low lands must be attended to at this season in preference to any in the year.

FARM MANAGEMENT.

Mr. H. C. Moody, of Dover, N. H. writes to us to know how he may best manage a farm that has recently come into his possession so as to take off annual crops and still enrich the soil. He writes to know especially whether he cannot break up 5 to 10 acres of the pasture ground in the fall—sow millet and southern clover next spring—secure the millet for winter fodder, and leave the clover to be ploughed in to enrich the soil

He asks, "will the clover be high enough to make it an object as a manure—or what better can I do to get a crop for winter and enrich the land?"

We cannot answer the numerous questions proposed without knowing more about the condition of the land as well asthe nature of the soil. Some lands will produce a good crop of clover without manure—while other lands will not yield enough to make it an object to plough it in.

Millet should never be sown in the spring, though spring is the best time to sow clover. Millet is a summer grain and never succeeds well when sown early. Millet is an exhausting crop, and will not grow large enough for hay unless the land is tolerably rich. We know of but little land that would be enriched by taking off a harvest of millet and ploughing in the clover that might grow with it. There is an old maxim that "we cannot expect the cake and the money too."

If you would enrich your grounds you must either apply manure, or bury the crops that grow on them. By good management lands will grow better while a portion of the crops is carried off and sold—but in such cases stock must be kept and the manure must be saved.

Some farmers hold that the manure from a single cow, that is kept in the barn or yard through the whole year, will be sufficient to produce an acre of good corn. At that rate there would be enough for two acres that are to be laid down to grass. But the droppings from the cow must all be saved by means of mixing the same with loam, peat, or other matter to retain all the valuable parts.

There are cases where lands that have been long kept in pasture will produce a good crop of corn, and then clover after the corn, without the application of any manure except what the cattle left in the pasture.

If our friend intends to enrich 10 acres in a single year, he ought to have a good stock of cattle in case he lets them run at large in the summer. Young farmers are apt to plough up more land than they can find manure to cover properly.

SPRING SEEDING, WITH PLASTER, &c.

We have been trying the experiment this season of sowing plaster and ashes with our spring grain in order to favor the growth of the grass that was sown with the grain. The soil is a sandy loam and not so well adapted to grass as to grain—it is apt to be too dry in spring and summer to favor the growth of grass.

This year we sowed two bushels of plaster and eight bushels of dry ashes per acre, at the time of sowing the grain (rye) and the grass, and harrowed in the whole so thoroughly that no plaster or ashes appeared on the surface. Now, July 20th, the clover and herds-grass and red top show up in good style, and we have never yet seen the grass on this four acre field look so well at this season.

Soils of this kind seem not to be much benefited by sowing plaster on the surface, and we concluded to bury the plaster and ashes with the harrow, agreeably to the recommendation of a near neighbor who has tried the plan. We are now much pleased with the appearance of the field since the rye was cradled, and feel encouraged to pursue the same course another year.

We are aware that this has been a remarkably good season, thus far, for spring sowing of grass seeds—yet we are fully satisfied that the plaster and ashes have contributed greatly to the growth of the grass on this lot. If it is a fact that on light soils plaster works better by being buried with a harrow than by lying on the surface, it ought to be more generally known.

THE CHEESE TRADE.—Henry Kemp & Co., of New York, have issued a circular in which it is stated that the supply of cheese brought to the tide waters of the Hudson for the year 1849, was 42,097,818 pounds, against 43,278,526 pounds in 1848. The decrease the past year is attributed to the severe drouth of last summer in Western New York and Ohio. The export of cheese to Great Britain from New, York is said to have reached last year 12,000,000 pounds, against 15,385,836 in 1848, being a decrease of one-fifth. This decrease is attributed to the inferior quality of the cheese. Of good cheese probably double the amount exported last year would be taken by Great Britain.

The receipts of cheese at New York in 1834 were only about 6,000,000 pounds, from which they have gone on in regular gradation or increase to 1848, when 43,278,526 pounds were received. The exports to Great Britain commenced in 1840 with seven hundred thousand pounds, and have increased to fifteen million pounds in 1848.

AGRICUUTURE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. A State Agricultural Fair is to be held at Concord N. H., on the 2d and 3d days of October next. A large number of premiums will be awarded in all departments of agriculture and mechanics. The premiums are large for the first effort, varying from one to twenty dollars, and the committees are large and well chosen. The Fair is got up under the auspices of the N. H. State Agricultural Society, recenly formed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Ploughman.]

SEEDING NEW LAND.

MR. EDITOR.—I wish to inquire of you your method of seeding new cleared land that is to be used for Pasturing. I have several acres which I intend for pasturing; one half of it was sown with Rye last fall without hay seed; the other to be done the same this fall. The land is rather lightish with uneven surface, and was covered with a heavy growth of Pine timber. Do you recommend sowing hay seed with Rye; what kind of seed and how much to the acre would you sow? Please answer the above inquiries and oblige A YOUNG FARMER.
Oxford, July 23.

☞ There is no objection to sowing grass seed with rye in the fall—say in September. Red top and a little herds-grass may be then sown, but no clover. That may be sown after harrowing, so late that it will not vegetate this year. Or the clover may be thrown on in the winter season December is a good month for it.

The land that you sowed with rye last fall, without grass seed, should be harrowed in the course of the fall and then sowed with grass seed as before directed. Or you can harrow at any time before the ground is frozen, and sow all your seed at once just before winter.

Clover is quite apt to be winter killed when the seed is sown in the fall and early enough to vegetate before winter. For pasture land the southern red clover is better than the northern, and a couple of pounds of white honey-suckle per acre should be sown with eight or ten pounds of the red You will not need to sow much herds-grass where you never expect to mow the grass—though we like to have a variety in pasture grounds. Your chief reliance will be on your clovers and your red top. The honey-suckle remains in the ground a long while, as the heads are never all eaten by cattle, and the seed remains to replenish the space occupied by the old plants that may die.

If your pasture land is suitable for plaster, as most of the hilly land is in Worcester county, sow two bushels of that article on an acre and see if you cannot afford to sow over the whole in the following year. Try a bushel or two and satisfy yourself, trusting to no man's opinion who has never tried it on land like your own. [EDITOR.

[For the Ploughman.]

A GOOD SEEDLING CHERRY.

MR. EDITOR.—I send you this box of cherries, as a specimen of fruit, grown upon a tree that was raised from the stone: several years ago (nineteen I think) a celebration in honor of the ever memorable fourth of July, took place in this town, and among other good things had on the occasion were cherries; and the following fall a small party of us on visiting the ground, where the tables had been spread, found the ground covered with cherry stones, and very many of them had sprouted; a sister of mine who was present, gathered some four or five of them (with the sprouts attached) carried them home, and set them in the ground, all of them lived, but were all subsequently destroyed by accidents, with the exception of one; the growth of that has been exceedingly rapid; and every year yields a great quantity of fruit, and what is of *great* value, the fruit does not ripen all at one time, a portion of it being green while another portion is entirely ripe: very many of our nursery men have cut scions from this tree, and many have sent quite a distance to obtain them; all admit that the fruit is of the finest quality: and yet no one has ever seen the same kind before, hence we have no name for it: what is somewhat remarkable is the fact that the individual, who furnished the fruit, upon the occasion of the celebration, heretofore alluded to, has *not nor never* had any cherries upon his farm, like the specimen here sent. Can you furnish a suitable name whereby it may be distinguished! Very respectfully yours in haste,
JOHN BALDWIN, JR.
Billerica, July 22.

☞ We have received a fine box of cherries sent us by Mr. Baldwin, as mentioned in our last paper. The history of this cherry is interesting, and the species ought to be preserved. As it is a seedling the stones of the fruit will be likely to prove good. At any rate we intend to plant them and try.

As to name we shall call it *The Baldwin Cherry*, unless our correspondent would prefer *The Fourth of July*. [EDITOR.

TOBACCO WATER VS. INSECTS. Every good gardener knows that to combat his worst enemies, the insect tribe, successfully, he must open the campaign early and briskly. An hour's active operations, when they first begin to marshal their forces, is worth a whole day's battle when they have mustered in full strength.

Tobacco water is his best ammunition, and as he has much fighting to do, he must immediately set about getting it ready. To make it in a state fit for using out of doors, he should have a barrel full—and the following is the way to make it; first go the tobacconists and buy shag tobacco or tobacco stalks—the latter worth only three cents a pound. A pound will make four gallons of tobacco water; if you wish to make half a barrel, you will require four pounds, or if a barrel, eight pounds. Put the stalks in the barrel, and pour the water over it, nearly boiling, at the rate we have said, of four gallons to a pound of the tobacco. When it is cold, stir the whole thoroughly, and it is fit for use, or you may pour it off, and adding again one half the former quantity of hot water, make as much more.

Tobacco water, made in this way, will destroy at most any insect of the aphis or sting kind, without any injury to the plant. Some very delicate plants may require that it may be diluted—and some will bear it made stronger—so that, before undertaking the operation, largely, you should try its strength upon the insects and flowerets for twelve hours, to see if it anawers the purpose, without injury to the foliage.—[Downing's Horticulturist.

Deep ploughing uniformly increases the quantity of grass, and root crops. It also tends to consolidate light soils. It has been found that the heads of grain, though much fuller and heavier, stand more upright on such land as has been deeply ploughed. This is attributable to the greater strength of the roots, and the much greater depth to which they penetrate, when invited to it by deep, thorough cultivation. Such soils, however, always require for perfecting their pulverization and fully developing their tillable qualities to be well harrowed and rolled.

PLANTS IN POTS. Your camellia does not bloom, because it did not set any flower buds last spring, when it made its growth for the season, and it probably did not form buds then, for want of proper soil or water at that time. It is precisely during the two or three weeks while it is growing that it requires especial care. At that time, plenty of water, air and sun, and twice a week some guano water, will give you an abundance of flowers next year. [Horticulturist.

NORMAL SCHOOL CELEBRATION AT WEST NEWTON.

Last week was held the fourth triennal convention of graduates and members of the State Normal School, at West Newton. It might be more significantly styled the triennal festival of the past and present members of that excellent institution for the education of female teachers.—All that female art and taste could do with flowers and evergreens was accomplished in ornamenting the halls. The first thing that met the eye of the returned pilgrim from other regions was the wide word "WELCOME" over the portico of the building in which the fair missionary in the cause of education received the first lessons of her profession. In the upper hall the evergreen rostrum, with a canopy formed by festoons, bore the scroll—"Labor and Trust." The greetings of the young ladies, coming from almost every State in the Union, formed a most animating scene. Glad and warm were their mutual congratulations after long separation; and tender were there embraces, giving some idea of the "loves of the angels." Then came hurried expressions of surprise at change of appearance, effected by time and strange climates. The time from eight to nine o'clock was passed in this natural and lively intercourse. Then followed the regular meeting in the upper hall, where were assembled full 250 young ladies, attired with modest elegance, and with happy countenances beaming with intelligence and beauty. Here were performed the first portion of the appointed exercises of the day, under the direction of Rev. Eben S. Stearns, principal of the school, supported on the right and eft by Dr. Sears, secretary of the board of education, and George B. Emerson, Esq., and Rev. Edward Otheman, members of the board. The proceedings were opened by ninety under-graduates singing the following original hymn which so perfectly characterizes the occasion, that further description would be superfluous.

HYMN.

MUSIC BY LOWELL MASON, ESQ.

Once more with joyful hearts we come,
With greetings warm and true,
To welcome back each well known face,
And happy hours renew.

We gladly leave our pleasant toil,
One moment here to gaze
On scenes which memory brightly gilds
With light of other days

As thus we pause in busy life,
To bre th the pure fresh air,
Which wafts from days that long are past
Sweet memories lingering there,

We feel new courage for our work,
New strength in every vein:
The cheering sunlight of this day
Will in our souls remain.

'Tis ours to place pure wisdom's crown
Upon the brow of youth;
To speak in love those holy words,
"Live ever to the truth."

Together, side by side, we stand,
Pledged to this noble cause;
God grant us strength to do His will,
To love and teach His laws.

After a touching and fervent prayer by the Rev. Mr. White, Mr. Stearns, the principal, delivered an exceedingly appropriate, eloquent and affecting address of welcome. His allusions to the Rev. Cyrus Pierce, the first principal, drew tears from many eyes. But in another part of his remarks, he produced a very different effect. It appears that Miss Electa N. Lincoln, the senior female teacher, is about to retire from the school. The reason was not distinctly stated by Mr. Stearns, but he obliqued at it, by remarking that though several of Miss Lincoln's past colleagues had bowed before one mighty power, and had gone forth to return no more as members of the school service, she had for years nobly resisted that power, and remained faithful at her post. "But," said he, "she, too, has yielded at last;" and he added, "Ah, crudelis Amor quid non mortalia pectora cogis! *Nunc* scio quid sit Amor." After the smiling provoked by the classical reference to the cause of Miss L's. retirement had subsided, he paid a beautiful tribute to the long and efficient service she had rendered to the cause of education, in her capacity of teacher in the West Newton institution.

After a little more singing, the party was resolved into a private meeting, and a very agreeable hour was thus passed. The company was then formed in procession, and marched to the church where further exercises were had. After a prayer by Rev. M. Gilbert, and the singing of a hymn, the regular address for the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Gannett.

Viewing the world as it is, and men and women as they always have been, are, and are likely to be for at least a century to come, it may be said that Dr. Gannett's discourse was rather high pitched.—The great question discussed was—"What is the proper position of woman in society?" His answer was, that in which they may exert the most direct and highest influence, without losing any of the peculiar virtues which naturally appertain to the feminine character. After adverting to the condition of women under pagan institutions, and the estimation in which they are and have always been held out of the pale of christianity, he remarked that in the Bible, from the earliest ages therein mentioned, woman was spoken of with respect and honor; and christianity lifted her to the loftiest height of social influence. He then spoke of her capacity for mental and moral cultivation, and said he would have her instructed in all knowledge, except that of sin. Nothing in the shape of useful knowledge should be considered above her capacity or beneath her dignity, in order that she might be so educated as to be a true helpmeet to man. Not only physiology, but the general theory of law, medicine, mechanics, engineering, railroads—all departments of human inquiry and human industry—should be open to her investigation.

If he were possessed of the power of an autocrat, he should be inclined to ordain that no woman should marry until she had given satisfactory evidence that she had some knowledge of the business pursued by her intended husband. He would have her so taught, that she could fill the most authoritative, but most persuasive office in the world—that of guide, protector and instructor of youth. There was a dazzling perfectability in his views, which seemed wholly unattainable to those present who knew something of the manifestations of human nature on the general average; but when viewed by the light of the spiritualized countenances of the highly and thoroughly educated young ladies to whom they were addressed, they seemed to be as appropriate as diamonds in the crown of a queen. For the purpose of expressing more clearly his idea of a "model woman," he quoted the following lines from Wordsworth:

"A being breathing thoughtful breath;
A traveller betwixt life and death.
The reason firm, the temperate will—
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill:
A perf ct woman, nobly planned
To warn, to comfort and command;
And yet a spirit still, and bright
With something of an angel light."

After a song upon the glory of "education's cause," the exercises in the church were brought to a close by the Rev. Mr. Otheman, who pronounced the benediction.

The whole party now repaired to the Town Hall, and partook of an elegant collation, the tables being served by the cheerful and charming undergraduates, who glided like fairies through the company dispensing with liberal hand the various delicacies provided for the refection of their guests.

After the collation, encouraging and instructive addresses were delivered by Dr. Sears, Mr. Emerson, Gideon Thayer, Esq., of the Chauncy Place School, Rev. Mr. Fox, of Boston, and Rev. Mr. Carpenter, of England.

In the evening, the young ladies, who had concluded to remain in town over night, held a levee, and took that occasion to present to Miss Lincoln, the retiring teacher, a beautiful gold watch and chain, as a token of their esteem and affection. [Post.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

CENSUS OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1850.

With the number of Representatives the towns are entitled to every year; the number of years in ten years, and the whole number they are entitled to each valuation year; also the number of Senators each district is entitled to every year.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Towns.	Population	No. of Representatives	No. in 10 Years.	No. Valuation Year.
Boston	136,998	44		44
Chelsea	6,151	2		2
North Chelsea	819		3	1
	145,758	46	—	47

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Amesbury	3049	1		
Andover	6748	2		2
Beverly	5306	2		2
Boxford	994		4	1
Bradford	1212		5	1
Danvers	7249	3		3
Essex	1607	1		1
Georgetown	2027	1		1
Gloucester	7416	2		2
Groveland	13 2		6	1
Hamilton	993		4	1
Haverhill	5754	2		2
Ipswich	3064	1		1
Lawrence	8358	3		3
Lynn	13,613	4		4
Lynnfield	1010		4	1
Manchester	1604	1		1
Marblehead	6073	2		2
Methuen	2256	1		1
Middleton	816		3	1
Newbury	4457	1		1
Newburyport	9535	3		3
Rockport	3306	1		1
Rowley	1136		5	1
Salem	18,948	6		6
Salisbury	2909	1		1
Saugus	1505		7	1
Topsfield	1102		5	1
Wenham	1003		4	1
West Newbury	1708	1		1
30 towns	127,170	39	—	40

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Acton	1764	1		1
Ashby	1907		5	1
Ashland	1299		6	1
Bedford	954		4	1
Billerica	1699	1		1
Boxborough	404		1	1
Brighton	2853	1		1
Burlington	509		2	1
Cambridge	14,925	5		5
Carlisle	634		3	1
Charlestown	15,933	5		5
Chelmsford	2074	1		1
Concord	2206	1		1
Dracut	2450	1		1
Dunstable	567		2	1
Framingham	3866	1		1
Groton	2389	1		1
Holliston	2382	1		1
Hopkinton	2663	1		1
Lexington	1900	1		1
Lincoln	721		3	1
Littleton	1627		4	1
Lowell	32,020	10		10
Malden	2927	1		1
Marlborough	2899	1		1
Medford	3581	1		1
Melrose	1190		5	1
Natick	2861	1		1
Newton	5017	2		2
Pepperell	1736	1		1
Reading	3044	1		1
Sherburne	1030		4	1
Shirley	1109		5	1
Somerville	3110	1		1
South Reading	2157	1		1
Stoneham	2043	1		1
Stow	1424		6	1
Sudbury	1617	1		1
Tewksbury	1046		5	1
Townsend	1889	1		1
Tyngsborough	741		3	1
Waltham	4453	1		1
Watertown	2592	1		1
Wayland	1146		5	1
W. Cambridge	2189	1		1
Westford	1436		6	1
Weston	1120		5	1
Wilmington	880		4	1
Winchester	1390		6	1
Woburn	3788	1		1
50 towns	155,702	48	—	66

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham	1894	1		1
Athol	2002	1		1
Auburn	859		4	1
Barre	2841		11	1
Berlin	847		3	1
Blackstone	4422	1		1
Bolton	1211		6	1
Brookfield	1657	1		1
Charlton	1971	1		1
Clinton	2778	1		1
Dana	833		4	1
Douglas	1809	1		1
Dudley	1418		6	1
Fitchburg	5009	2		2
Gardner	1477		7	1
Grafton	3860	1		1
Hardwick	1619	1		1
Harvard	1598	1		1
Holden	1888	1		1
Hubbardston	1777	1		1
Lancaster	1698	1		1
Leicester	2117	1		1
Leominster	2696	1		1
Lunenburg	1290		6	1
Mendon	1321		6	1
Milford	4410	1		1
Millbury	2814	1		1
New Braintree	810		3	1
Northborough	1509		7	1
Northbridge	2110	1		1
N. Brookfield	1984	1		1
Oakham	1094		5	1
Oxford	2334	1		1
Paxton	893		3	1
Petersham	1543		7	1
Phillipston	811		3	1
Princeton	1254		6	1
Royalston	1707	1		1
Rutland	1314		6	1
Shrewsbury	1693	1		1
Southborough	1350		6	1
Southbridge	2055	1		1
Spencer	2102	1		1
Sterling	1834	1		1
Sturbridge	2092	1		1
Sutton	2387	1		1
Templeton	2172	1		1
Upton	2004	1		1
Uxbridge	2439	1		1
Warren	1727	1		1
Webster	2209	1		1
Westborough	2041	1		1
West Boylston	1724	1		1
W. Brookfield	1289		6	1
Westminster	1835	1		1
Winchendon	2424	1		1
Worcester	15,995	5		5
58 Towns	196,563	44		63

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst	2785	1		1
Belchertown	2509	1		1
Chesterfield	1006		4	1
Cummington	1207		5	1
Easthampton	1202		5	1
Enfield	1062		5	1
Goshen	515		2	1
Granby	1013		4	1
Greenwich	811		3	1
Hadley	1941	1		1
Hatfield	1071		5	1
Middlefield	692		3	1
Northampton	5194	2		2
Norwich	757		3	1
Pelham	873		4	1
Plainfield	813		3	1
Prescott	709		3	1
South Hadley	2082	1		1
Southampton	1190		5	1
Ware	3568	1		1
Westhampton	636		3	1
Williamsburg	1534		7	1
Worthington	1144		5	1
23 Towns	34,990	7		24

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Ashfield	1541		7	1
Bernardston	977		4	1
Buckland	1049		5	1
Charlemont	1488		5	1
Colerain	1764	1		1
Conway	1788	1		1
Deerfield	2455	1		1
Erving	465		2	1
Gill	741		3	1
Greenfield	2578	1		1
Hawley	861		4	1
Heath	779		3	1
Leverett	921		4	1
Leyden	669		3	1
Monroe	242		1	1
Montague	1515		7	1
New Salem	1259		6	1
Northfield	1720	1		1
Orange	1736	1		1
Rowe	661		3	1
Shelburne	1226		5	1
Shutesbury	994		4	1
Sunderland	803		3	1
Warwick	1018		4	1
Wendell	897		4	1
Whately	1159		5	1
20 Towns	30,888	6		26

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN

Blandford	1515		7	1
Brimfield	1444		6	1
Chester	1465		7	1
Chicopee	3019	2		2
Granville	1220		5	1
Holland	467		2	1
Holyoke	3713	1		1
Longmeadow	1203		6	1
Ludlow	1140		5	1
Monson	2165	1		1
Montgomery	491		1	1
Palmer	2693	1		1
Russell	539		2	1
Southwick	1165		5	1
Springfield	11,336	4		4
Tolland	373		2	1
Wales	705		3	1

Towns.	Population	No. of Representatives	No. in 10 Years.	No. Valuation year.
Westfield	4010	1		1
West Springfield	2969	1		1
Wilbraham	1852	1		1
29 Towns	50,294	13		25

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams	6050	2		2
Alford	536		2	1
Becket	1229		5	1
Cheshire	1238		5	1
Clarksburg	394		1	1
Dalton	1055		5	1
Egremont	1031		4	1
Florida	564		2	1
Great Barrington	3974	1		1
Hancock	770		3	1
Hinsdale	1282		6	1
Lanesborough	1234		5	1
Lee	3953	1		1
Lenox	1576	1		1
Monterey	733		3	1
Mt. Washington	340		1	1
New Ashford	216		1	1
New Marlborough	1733	1		1
Otis	1163		5	1
Peru	500		2	1
Pittsfield	6032	2		2
Richmond	896		4	1
Sandisfield	1626	1		1
Savoy	1003		4	1
Sheffield	2734	1		1
Stockbridge	1706	1		1
Tyringham	789		3	1
Washington	903		4	1
W. Stockbridge	1731	1		1
Williamstown	2334	1		1
Windsor	926		4	1
Boston Corner	61			00
31 Towns	48,827	13		32

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Bellingham	1946		5	1
Braintree	2905	1		1
Brookline	2353	1		1
Canton	2430	1		1
Cohasset	1654	1		1
Dedham	4179	1		1
Dorchester	7578	2		2
Dover	699		2	1
Foxborough	1978	1		1
Franklin	1753	1		1
Medfield	953		4	1
Medway	2807	1		1
Milton	2292	1		1
Needham	1910	1		1
Quincy	4958	2		2
Randolph	4038	1		1
Roxbury	18,316	6		6
Sharon	1158		5	1
Stoughton	3443	1		1
Walpole	1910	1		1
Weymouth	5021	2		2
Wrentham	3.020	1		1
22 Towns	77,441	26		30

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington	5088	2		2
Bridgewater	2926	1		1
Carver	1171		5	1
Duxbury	2655	1		1
E. Bridgewater	2514	1		1
Halifax	760		3	1
Hanover	1519		7	1
Hanson	1213		5	1
Hingham	2902	1		1
Hull	262		1	1
Kingston	1523		7	1
Marshfield	1721	1		1
Middleborough	5193	2		2
N. Bridgewater	3958	1		1
Pembroke	1340		6	1
Plymouth	5717	2		2
Plympton	939		4	1
Rochester	2834	1		1
Scituate	2075	1		1
Wareham	4567	1		1
W. Bridgewater	1462		7	1
22 Towns	54,509	16		25

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

Barnstable	4895	2		2
Brewster	1503		7	1
Chatham	2467

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

William Buckminster, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1850.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

All who have expected that the present heterogeneous collection of legislators at the seat of government would accomplish anything at the present session are likely to be disappointed. Members are talking about going home and leaving New Mexico without a civil government, and California to dispose of her gold and of herself as she may think proper. The members from Florida are voting against the admission of young and forward California on the ground that it is too soon for her to aspire to an equality with such old States as Florida is, with a population not one fourth as large as that of the new State.

The truth is that the admission of California is opposed because her Constitution excludes slavery from her borders, while Texas was admitted with a clause in her Constitution forbidding the people to abolish slavery; and many of our northern members are dallying and submitting to be ruled by a set of southern slave masters who are decidedly in the minority in the House.

This minority now rules because of a want of concert and of resolution on the part of members who are pledged, and who are not backward in promulging what they call their *principles* in any place except in their Congressional seats. They talk of Freedom, but vote to please their southern masters.

Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill in the Senate is still undergoing modifications. It was supposed recently by its friends and its foes that it would wear entirely away by lingering consumption — and to put an end to its misery a member moved to lay it on the table — that is, in its coffin.

But all at once warriors appeared to rise in its defence. Men who had been complaining that the terms of the Bill were not enough favorable to the South, and pretending that they should oppose its final passage, rose up and manifested their unwillingness to part with it. They plainly showed that their opposition to it was but a feint to obtain still better terms from the North—that is, to grant more money to Texas to pay her insolvent bills.

Mr. Clay has made his closing speech on his Bill. He told northern members how much they would gain by its passage. Then he turned to the South and told what they would gain. He told the Texan members that they would have all the territory that was of any value—that the part left to New Mexico could never be slave territory, nor worth defending against the Indian tribes.

And yet he has all along been the advocate of giving a very large bonus to Texas to satisfy her for relinquishing this worthless territory. It is not easy for Mr. Clay's old friends to keep along with him. They can't keep up.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

Mr. Clay's famous bill is at length defeated, and by the aid of Massachusetts votes. Mr. Davis and the new Senator Winthrop voting against the bill. Some of our wise politicians are groaning as if the Union had been dissolved instead of this strange progeny of the disappointed Kentucky Senator.

Should Mr. C. continue to legislate for another half century he may learn better than to attempt to settle all the disputes of the nation in a single bill. His scheme has occupied the Senate for nearly six months, and its fate reminds one of the *mountains* in labor and bringing forth a ridiculous *mouse*. "*Montes parturiunt, nascitur ridiculus mus.*" (Horace.)

Mr. Clay's universal bill has been whittled down in the Senate to a sharp point. All its numerous clauses were struck off except the *Utah territory*, of which the Mormons have possession—the Mormons, who refuse to be subject to polygamy from civilised society—who asked for no government or aid from the United States. These Mormons have a government forced upon them, while California and New Mexico are rapping at the doors of Congress and begging to be heard and protected, but are treated with contempt.

HON. DANIEL P. KING.

On our fourth page will be seen an account of the death of the Hon. Mr. King of Danvers, the much lamented Member of Congress from the 2d Massachusetts District.

Mr. King was a true patriot, an unwavering friend of Freedom, and a firm supporter of the rights of the North. He was one of the immortal *Fourteen* who boldly dared to refuse their assent to the false preamble that "war exists by the act of Mexico." He ventured to stand by the truth, and in doing it his constituents supported and sustained him by increased majorities in subsequent elections.

Mr. King has suddenly left an interesting family and a large circle of sincere friends to mourn his loss.

VOYAGES AND COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES.—The third edition of a very neat volume of 407 pages has been published, at No. 5 Cornhill, by Charles H. Pierce. The author is Richard J. Cleveland. He narrates the events of his life in business and at sea. We have read a part of this volume and find it very intertaining. Young men will find it well worth perusing. It is embellished with engravings by Billings.

☞ The Philadelphia Ledger reports two cases of death from extreme heat. The thermometer stood at 98° in the shade, in New York, on Wednesday, the hottest day there. Several persons were sun-struck.

☞ Thursday, the 15th inst., has been appointed by the Committee of the City Council as the day on which the funeral ceremonies in honor of President Taylor, will take place in this city.

☞ We learn that Mr. Smith, the coroner that held the inquest, entered a complaint against Mr. T. Wakefield, Jr., the apothecary, for manslaughter and criminal carelessness, in the case of J. D. Hall. The defendant waived examination and gave bail for $5,000 to appear and answer at Court if the Grand Jury find a bill.

☞ On Wednesday last, the appropriate ceremonies, in honor of President Taylor, were observed in the cities of Charlestown and Roxbury. Processions were made to the churches designated and funeral orations were delivered.

LIVES LOST.—On Thursday, three men descended into a brick cistern, under store No. 5 Long Wharf, to clean it out. Two lost their lives, in consequence of the bad air, and the third was rescued alive. Their names were John Vickery and Wm. Cole.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS. Precepts have been issued by Gov. Briggs, appointing Monday, 19th inst., as the day for holding special elections to fill the vacancies in the 1st, 2d, and 4th Congressional Districts in this State.

☞ A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Portland on Wednesday, the 31st ult, to consult and agree upon measures to be taken to locate a railway from Portland to Nova Scotia. The object is to shorten the time of passage between New York and London.

Delegates from the Canadas, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Maine, and many other States of the Union were in attendance. It is in contemplation to have a line of steamers from Cape Canso, at Whitehaven, to Galway in Ireland, a fine harbor, and distant from Cape Canso only 2,000 miles.

It is calculated that a passage across from these two points may be made in five days, and that seven days will be long enough for the entire route from New York to London. Men of wealth and of reputation are seriously engaged in this enterprise, and there can be little doubt of its accomplishment at some future day if not at present.

The Governor of Maine presided at the meeting. The legislature adjourned for the purpose of permitting members to attend the Convention.

☞ On Tuesday, Daniel Mullen was struck by lightning in Weymouth and instantly killed. Buildings were struck in Hingham and in Holliston. In South Weymouth, two women were struck, and one had her foot burned considerably. The house of Edwin Eames was struck in Framingham, but no one was in the house at the time. It is reported that the lightning struck seven times in or near South Framingham on Tuesday afternoon.

☞ Our readers who wish to preserve the Census of the State for future reference are advised to keep this number of the Ploughman from the hands of small children. We have taken pains to procure the most accurate copy that we could find for preservation.

☞ The latest news by the Canada from Liverpool, via Halifax, as forwarded by the telegraph to the daily papers will be found in another column.

☞ Five men were struck by lightning on Thursday, at East Boston, while repairing the brig Washington. One, it is feared, will not recover.

☞ Mr. Graham has arrived at Washington. He accepts the appointment of Secretary of the Navy.

☞ Mr. Bates was with President Fillmore on Wednesday. He had not then consented to accept the appointment of Secretary of War.

THE CROPS, &c. A friend writes from Magnolia as follows:—"Wheat is mostly in the shock, and the best berry that I ever saw in this part of Illinois; oats are first rate, and the prospect for corn better than it has been for years. Blackberries, plums, (wild) grapes, and in fact, the crops of every kind are very plenty, both tame and wild; so you of St. Louis may expect to be fat for one year at moderate prices."

Flour from new wheat, fresh ground, was received yesterday from Naples, Quincy, and St. Charles. We learn that one or more of the mills at Alton are making preparations for a start. Now wheat is arriving quite freely, between 8,000 and 9,000 bushels having been receivvd since Saturday last. New flour is selling from $4 to $5 by the 50 and 100 barrels, but the market is very dull at these rates. Prime new wheat at 75 and 80 cents, and from indications to-day it will no doubt grow lower. [St. Louis Republican.

MILITARY. The Governor, in compliance with a request of said city authorities, has ordered that the First Division of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia under command of Major General B. F. Edmands, be detailed for Escort duty, on the 15th day of August next, on the occasion of the Funeral Ceremonies in honor of the deceased President.

THE OBSEQUIES OF HON. DANIEL P. KING were observed at his late residence in Danvers, yesterday afternoon, and were attended by a large number of relatives and sympathising friends. Notice having been given that the funeral was to be private, there was a smaller number present than would have been the case otherwise. A special train, however, was sent up, and carried many of the city authorities and other gentlemen. Rev. Mr. Appleton conducted the ceremonies. Mr. King was buried in the family burying ground. [Salem Observer, 27th.

ASHUELOT RAILROAD. This road, which connects the great lines of railroad North and South of us, is nearly all graded and ready for the rails. The bridges are so far advanced that the track layers can commence next week, and lay the rails, without any delay, to the Connecticut river. The road will be open for travel, we presume, in September. [Keene Sentinel.

FIRES. In Waltham, the upper portion of the residence of Capt. Josiah Ayres, on Main street, was partially destroyed by fire, about 3 o'clock on Thursday morning.

The house of Charles A. White, in the west part of the city, took fire in the attic on Wednesday night, but was extinguished without serious alarm.

The Bank of Commerce commenced business yesterday—Edward C. Bates, President and William H. Foster, Cashier. The Banking room is the second story of the new freestone building in State street, opposite Merchant's Row.

NAVAL. United States ship Germantown arrived at Pensacola, 16th inst. from Havana. The health of the crew was bad. The Congress sailed on 12th for Brazil, and the Albany on the 13th for Pensacola.

The American Squadron in the Tagus. The American frigate Constitution, of fifty-four guns, Captain Conover, arrived in our port on Friday evening, 5th inst. Mr. Hodge, Consul of the United States, went on board, where he was received by a salute of nine guns. The next morning the Constitution gave also a salute of twenty one guns to our forts. Capt. Conover, who will remain some days in our city, took his lodgings at the American Consul's; and on Sunday, he paid his official visits to all our authorities. This frigate makes a part of the American squadron now anchored in the Tagus, before Lisbon, and which is composed of the frigate Independence of sixty guns, with Commodore Morgan on board; the frigate St. Lawrence and Cumberland, of fifty-four each, the steam frigate Mississippi of 20, and the sloop Erie. The motive of the presence of the American fleet in the Tagus is to support the payment of claims made by the United States on Portugal. The American fleet has chosen the port of Marseilles as its rendezvous during its stay in the Mediterranean.—[Courier de Marseilles, July 8th.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT AND SENATE. John C. Clark of the state of New York, to be Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States. Thomas L. Smith of the state of New York, to be First Auditor of the Treasury of the United States. Ignatius Mudd of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of the Public Buildings.

Joseph T. Buckingham, formerly editor of the Boston Courier, has been engaged to deliver the Address before the Franklin County Agricultural Society, at its first exhibition, in September.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE, } Wednesday, 9 A. M. }

The Canada, Capt. Harrison, arrived here at seven this morning, and sailed for New York with one hundred and twenty-five through passengers.

The Pacific arrived at Liverpool at half-past five Wednesday morning, ten and a half days from New York. The Cambria arrived the day previous, thirteen days from New York, at nine o'clock, with moderate South-East wind.

At the latest dates the American fleet was off the port of Lisbon, but the papers furnish no news relative to the difficulty between Portugal and the United States.

Little doubt exists that hostilities have ere this actually recommenced between Denmark and the Duchies. If so, important results are likely to ensue, as a large Russian fleet is on the coast for the avowed purpose of giving the Danes all the assistance they may require.

The Overland mail has arrived with two weeks later advices from India and China. The commercial treaty between China and the United States had not been concluded May 21st.

The Cunard company have determined to commence a line of screw steamships of great size and power for the conveyance of goods and passengers between Liverpool and New York. The new line will be wholly independent of their present line.

The Queen of Spain has been delivered of a son, that lived only a few minutes. A difficulty has arisen between Spain and Portugal, in consequence of the marriage of the King's sister with Conde Montemolini, the son of Don Carlos. The Spanish Minister has protested against this alliance, as a breach of the quadrupule treaty, and has asked for his passports.

In Ireland, Conciliation Hall has been closed, and the Repeal agitation is for the present at an end.

The loss of the Viceroy caused no despondency on the part of the friends of the Galway line. Arrangements are said to be on foot for a boat better adopted to the route.

MARKETS. Flour easier to buy. Prices nearly nominal Corn dull; yellow one shilling, and white six pence lower. Wheat dull; two pence lower.

Provisions. Beef exceedingly dull. For mess pork more inquiry; prime mess attracts no attention. Bacon—Low qualities in extensive demand for Ireland; better descriptions also looking up. Hams neglected. Shoulders, large sales. Lard—Large business at three to six-pence advance. Cheese—Old, no sales; lot new by Pacific, had not been placed in market. Tallow less active. Coffee—At Liverpool market was less active but prices were not actually lower. The public sales at London on Friday went off with spirit, and full prices were realized. Sugar, on account of favorable advices from the public sales at Amsterdam, holders of Brazil advanced their prices six pence per hundred, which checked operations. The business, both at Liverpool and London, was small—but in the latter city, on Friday, the market closed with an improved aspect. Rice—Large importations of Carolina tend to keep down prices. Seventy tierces have been sold at eighteen shillings, which is a trifle lower.

Cotton has advanced 1-8 to 1-4; sales 111,000 bales. Speculators took 52,000; exporters 16,000. Fair Orleans, 8 3-8d; market closed quiet.

Naval Stores—Common Rosin in good demand at two and eight to nine pence per cwt. Sprits of Turpentine dull, at 28s 6d. Ashes—Pots in moderate demand at 32s 6d, for delivery within two months 31s; Pearls—Sales at 29 to 30s. Oils—Linseed 33 to 33s 6d. Quercitron Bark—Philadelphia 11s 6d to 12; 60 hhds. sold. Wool—good demand at advancing rates.

ENGLAND.

The proceedings of Parliament possesses no general interest. The Ministry have evinced no desire to resign, and it is expected that the session will shortly close in quietness. Once on the Spirit-duty bill, and subsequently on the Attorney's Certificate bill, the government barely escaped defeat.

Sir Thomas Wilde has been promoted to the woolsack. The split in the church consequent upon the dispute between the Bishop of Exeter and the Rev. Mr. Gorham is again about to occupy public attention. A great meeting to discuss the subject is to be held on Tuesday in London, when it is proposed to adopt a series of resolutions, of which the first will be in the form of a protest against the judgment of the Gorham case. The second consists of the adoption of an address to the Queen. The third is an address to the Archbishops and Bishops. The fourth, an address to the Scotch Bishops. The fifth, an appeal to the Clergy and Laity of England.

The present Sir R. Peel has been elected to Parliament for Tamworth without opposition.

The national repeal association of Ireland ended its career on Monday last.

The cholera has again broken out in London.

Preparations are making for laying down the new line of West India mail steamers. The steamer Pilot was lost on Loch Lomond on Friday. Passengers saved.

The weather and growing crops are reported to be all that could be desired.

FRANCE.

The law against the press passed the Assembly on Monday, by a majority of 127. The bill has undergone many alterations. Its chief features are these: The caution-money is enormously increased; stamps are imposed on all the newspapers, but the Paris journals are more heavily stamped than the provincial, the increase in the price of newspapers, thus caused, being about sixty pounds. *Every newspaper article must be signed by the name of the writer.* In other words, the anonymous press is destroyed. One of the peculiarities as regards the stamp to be affixed in future is, that newspapers which publish a tale, sketch or story, will have to pay one centime more for the stamp.

A good deal of excitement arose in the Assembly in consequence of an abusive article directed to the Assembly, in the Journal du Pouvoir, which is considered the President's organ. M. Giradin defended the editor, who was subsequently summoned before the House, and fined 5,000 francs, by a majority of 274 to 119.

From the statement of M. Fould, the Minister of Finance, it appears that the deficit of '49 and '48, would leave a general deficit on the three years, of 575 millions of francs. He stated that the improvement this year had been immense. Never was the collection of the direct taxes more easily effected. The export of goods of Parisian manufacture, exceeded the corresponding period last year by 14,000,000 francs. In Lyons, the improvement was not less marked, and the number of unemployed operatives had diminished by two-thirds. Commerce had also considerably increased. The Railroads had produced two million nine hundred and seventy one thousand francs, more than during the first half of 1849.

Wednesday, July 17. The Assembly closed the general discussion on the Budget. The Mountain party raised a discussion on the chapter, granting three hundred thousand francs for the payment of the Duchess of Orleans jointure, which was passed by 368 votes to 177. It is said that General Changarnier has so completely triumphed over the minister of war, that the latter will be compelled to resign.

The custom returns for June are about equal to those of the corresponding month of last year. There is a decline on the half year of upwards of two millions francs.

Paris, Thursday evening, July 18. Bourse firm with slight improvements. Fives 96 30; within the last few days many of the legitimist party have openly displayed franc pieces with the head of Henry Fifth impressed thereon.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Dates from Hamburg to the 15th state that a hostile movement on the part of Denmark had been made. She had placed her troops across the frontier of the Duchies, with the intent, it is said, of enforcing her claim in a decisive manner. Holstein is supported by Brunswick, Hanover, and a few of the German confederated states, whilst Denmark has the firm support of a Russian fleet of about 18 sail of the line.

The correspondent of the Herald says—The greatest anxiety is now manifested to ascertain how far the Russian Government will interfere to put a stop to any further bloodshed, and if England will permit such intervention.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The College of Princes has been held, but nothing definite has been effected towards a settlement of the affairs of Germany. The late correspondence between Prussia and Austria on the constitution of an interior central government of Germany has failed to produce any result; still Prussia does not abandon the hope that an agreement will eventually be made.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The butcher Haynau has been dismissed in disgrace from the Government of Hungary. The immediate cause of his dismissal is owing to his having set at liberty Bezerady, the confidential friend of Kossuth. The government would gladly dismiss Radetzky, likewise, from his Italian command, but he is too powerful in his command.

TURKEY.

The accounts respecting the revolt in this country are most conflicting. Letters from Semlin of the 3d of July, announce that the Bulgarians had taken the city of Belgrade, after an obstinate resistance, and had captured eight cannons. The force of the Bulgarians amount to 19,000 men. There is reason to believe that the revolt is of a serious character.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland mail reached London on Friday, 19th July. The dates are, Calcutta, June 1st; Madras, June 8th, and China, May 23. The political intelligence is unimportant. India was tranquil. A serious epidemic had broken out in Canton, which resembles the yellow fever in the West Indies. It is said to be fatal in most cases in about 12 hours.

The Cholera was raging frightfully at Cambodia. Disturbances continute in the Island of Java.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 19th. [Brown & Shipley's Circular.] The deplorable accounts received of the growing crop by the last two steamers, have given a fresh impulse to Cotton. Prices have again advanced ¼ to ½ of a penny per pound in all descriptions. In the early part of the week great anxiety to purchase was manifested by speculators, exporters and the trade, which continued to the 17th, when the demand rather abated, the market closing quietly, with more disposition on the part of holders to realize. Sales for the week 111,000 bales, with 52 000 on speculation, and 16,000 for export. The American descriptions sold consist of 28,000 Orleans at 5¼ to 9¾; 21,000 Upland, 7 to 8¾; 13,000 Mobile and Orleans at 6¼ to 8¼; 2000 Sea Island 11½ to 22d per pound; Fair Orleans quoted 8¾; Uplands and Mobile, 8¼; middling descriptions 7¾d. A further advance has taken place in Yarns, without an equivalent improvement in price of goods. It is feared many looms must stop from present loss upon all descriptions of cloths. The stock of cotton in port is called 447,000 bales, of which 398,000 are American, against a total stock of 707,000 bales last year, of which 593,000 were American.

Grain Market. The continuance of fine weather created great quietness in our Corn market, and the following quotations must be considered almost nominal. Yellow Indian Corn, 25s a 26s; Mixed 25s, and White 26s 6d a 27s per quarter; Western Canal Flour, 18s a 23s; Canada, 23s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 23s 6d; Sour, 18 a 20s; Wheat, 8s 6d a 9s 4d.

NARROW ESCAPE. Yesterday afternoon Mr. David Y. Dyer, of this city, accompanied by his son about 12 years of age, went to Bird Island, in the harbor, for the purpose of digging clams.

While they were busily at work the tide rose and carried off their boat, leaving them without any means of leaving the island, which at high water is covered several feet.

Almost at the last possible moment, when nothing but death was their prospect, they were rescued from their peril by Mr.——Davis, of Chelsea, who with his pleasure boat happened to pass that way.—[Transcript.

FATAL.—The Transcript states that James L. Leighton, carpenter, fell about 28 feet from a building in Centre street Roxbury, Tuesday forenoon, and died in about five minutes from the effects of the fall. He was reaching over to nail a bracket on the building, when one of the posts that held it, slipped off, and let him down head first.

MILITARY.— Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell, has been chosen Lieutenant Colonel of the 5th infantry regiment, Gen. Wilson's Brigade, vice Charles E. Stanly, honorably discharged, and Captain George T Bancroft, of Pepperell, Major, vice Butler promoted.

THREE CENT PIECE. This coin has just been issued from the mint at Philadelphia. On one side are the words "United States of America," in which is a circular wreath, enclosing the numerical "III." On the reverse side is the Liberty Cap, inscribed with the word "Liberty," and surrounded with rays. Underneath the cap are the figures "1850."

ACCIDENTS IN PROVIDENCE. On Monday afternoon, as a son of Mr. Joseph Nelley, aged 9 years, was going to school, he was instantly killed by a kick from a horse on Atwell's Avenue.

The same afternoon, another boy, in attempting to climb over a picket fence in Lime street, fell on the pickets and was badly injured.

The same afternoon, a son of Capt. Hull, in John street, was run over by a team, and was hurt very badly. [Providence Journal, 31st.

P. B. K. The following is said to be a correct list of the newly elected honorary members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University: J. Bayard Taylor, James T. Fields, Sydney Bartlett, Eben S. Stearns, T. G. Cary, R. C. Waterston, George Livermore, Alfred B. Street, George Lunt, Frederic H. Allen, Trueman G. Post, Rev Thomas Starr King, Dr. Henry C. Perkins, Asa F. Lawrence.

FIRST CARGO OF NEW WHEAT. The boat President, Captain Skellie, came in by the Valley Canal, with a cargo of 600 bushels new wheat. This is the first arrival by boat of new wheat, and the cargo, though not large, only comprises a part of a contract, the remainder of which is to follow immediately. The wheat is of the finest quality, and is a fair sample of the present abundant harvest of western New York. [Rochester Advertiser.

DEATH OF BRIGADIER GENERAL MASON.—At telegraphic despatch has been received at Washington, which announces the death of that distinguished officer and excellent man, Brigadier General (by brevet) Richard B. Mason, of the United States army, who has just returned from California. He breathed his last in St. Louis on the night of the 25th—a victim to the cholera.

THE CROPS, &c. Our Lake farmers are busy in securing their grain and hay crops, and seldom has there been a better harvest as regards yield and weather. The wheat crop is unusually heavy, and the quality is remarkably good. Oats will be a tolerable crop, and grass turns a very good swath. The growing corn is generally promising, and fruit is abundant. The general health of the country continues good, and the husbandmen have a great cause of thankfulness for "blessings in basket and in store." [Cleaveland Herald.

WHEAT CROP. The reports concerning the wheat crop are pretty encouraging. It was feared that the extreme warm and sultry weather had caused much injury, so much that there would not be on account of rot more than half a crop. But we are told that with the exception of a little hedge-row the wheat looks well and promises a good yield. [Racine Advertiser.

A fire broke out at two o'clock yesterday morning (July 31) in Oswego, N. Y., which destroyed two extensive flour mills, two whole blocks of stores, several other buildings, nearly half the bridge, and one of the fire engines.

SIX RATTLESNAKES were destroyed by a party of young men in Milton. One had twenty one rattles.

MORE COUNTERFEITS. $100 and $50 bills of the City Bank, New Haven—of the genuine plates, but with forged signatures—are in circulation.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HEAD QUARTERS, BOSTON, } *July 30th*, 1850. }

GENERAL ORDER NO. 26.

In compliance with the request of the Civic Authorities of Boston, and with a desire to concur in all suitable demonstrations of respect for the memory of the late President of the United States, His Excellency the Governor and Commander in-chief, orders:—

That the first division of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, under command of Major General B. F. Edmands, be detailed for escort duty, on the 15th day of August next, at the metropolis, on the occasion of the funeral ceremonies in honor of the deceased President. Major General Edmands will issue his orders accordingly, concerting his measures with the City Authorities and Officers.

An invitation is also hereby announced, at request of the authorities of said city of Boston, to all General and Field Officers and their respective staffs and to all regiments, battalions, and companies of the volunteer service, to join the Escort or procession on the above named day. Troops of the second and third divisions may report, for escort duty by brigades or regiments, or individual companies, at their option. Notice of intention to be present must be given to Major General Edmands, at Boston, on or before Friday August 9th.

Officers present without their commands will be assigned a place in the procession.

Major Generals Edmands, Sutton, and Hobbs, will promulgate this order in their respective divisions.

Per order of the commander in chief.

GEO. H. DEVEREUX. Adjt. Gen'l.

It will be seen by reference to the General Order of the Adjutant General, published above, that the Governor has ordered that the first Division of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, under Major General Edmands, be detailed to perform escort duty on the 15th of August instant, on the occasion of the funeral ceremonies in honor of the late President Taylor. The division includes the military in Suffolk, Norfolk, Plymouth, Barnstable, Nantucket and Dukes counties, and besides, the whole volunteer military force of the state is invited to join in the procession, as well as all officers who may be present without their respective commands, and will be assigned a place in the procession.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING. The Traveller states that Mr. James D. Hall, assistant assessor for Ward 11, came to his death on Thursday, under the following circumstances:—He was slightly indisposed on Sunday, and sent for Dr. Ccale, who wrote a prescription, which was put up by T. Wakefield jr., 731 Washington street. Soon after, the medicine was taken by Mr. Hall, he commenced vomiting, and the sister at once went to Mr. Wakefield's, and, upon looking into the matter, he found that he had mistaken the prescription for corrosive sublimate. He inquired into the situation of the sick man, and when he was informed that he was vomiting, told them to give him warm water, and it would be all right. The warm water was accordingly administered, but it was soon found necessary to call in a physician, and Dr. Flint being near at hand, was called in. The proper remedies were forthwith applied, but he continued vomiting, and was in that state when Dr. Coale, his family physician, called at his house on Monday. In a day or two a slight eruption of varioloid made its appearance, which was probably the cause of his sickness on Sunday evening. The varioloid worked favorably, and the eruptions soon commenced to dry up. The vomiting continued until the day of death. After death a post mortem examination took place, when the action of a powerful poison upon the coats of the stomach was distinctly seen; and there was no doubt, in the opinion of the physician, that the corrosive sublimate taken was the chief cause of his death.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR. We learn from an official source, that the Committee of Arrangements from the City Council, at a meeting held last evening, decided to celebrate the funeral solemnities in honor of the late President of the United States, upon Thursday, August, 15th. This day has been assigned, after consultation with the orator, the military, and others who will participate in the ceremonies.

A magnificent funeral car will be constructed, after an original design, drawn by Hammatt Billings, Esq. This will be a feature in a funeral pageant in this section of the country.

An official invitation will be issued at an early day, to the various military, masonic, literary, benevolent and scientific bodies—to the cities and towns in the commonwealth—to the firemen and other associations and classes of citizens, to unite in this tribute of respect to the illustrious dead.

It is expected that both military and civic portions of this procession will exceed, in numbers and brilliancy, any similar display which has taken place in our city. As soon as the Committee have matured the details of the extensive arrangements, an official announcement will be made so that our country friends who expect to participate in the services, will be able to make preparation for visiting the city for that purpose.—[Atlas.

THE FIRE ISLAND PIRATES.—*Wreck of the Elizabeth, July* 30, 1850.—I am happy to inform you that speedy justice will be rendered to the piratical crew who disgraced our state by plundering the passengers, crew, and cargo of the unfortunate bark Elizabeth.

Mr. Maxwell, collector of New York, accompanied by Mr. Talmadge, the recorder, visited the wreck on Sunday, to ascertain the particulars of the whole affair.

Previous to leaving the city, Mr. Maxwell had sent several custom officers to various parts of the island, who met him on Monday morning and communicated the result of their investigations. Mr. Maxwell had come prepared with an officer of high character, in the recorder, to issue the necessary legal warrants, and the two proceeded to search for the felons and the stolen goods.

I understand that their labors have been crowned with complete success, and a most mortifying exposition of human depravity will be the result.

Mr. Maxwell, I am informed, found evidence of guilt in at least forty houses. Clothes of Count Ossoli and his wife and child, and of the crew were found. In one house was more than one thousand pounds of wool, from the cargo of the ship.— *Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.*

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post writes on the 25th: "The Commencement exercises of the Dartmouth College are now in progress. The graduating class numbers forty-six. The address before the *Alumni* yesterday morning was given by Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, N. Y. Subject—"The perpetuity of literary influence." It embraced a wide range of topics, but was ably and well written. David Paul Brown, Esq. of Philadelphia, addressed the two literary societies of the college in the afternoon, on the subject of "Character, its force and results"—a less rhetorical, finished production, though practical and well aimed. Rev. Dr. Barnes, of Philadelphia' followed, before the Theological Society, in one of his ablest efforts of an hour and a half in length. His subject was, "The Theology of the Unknown," and in the treatment, he aimed to draw the line up to which all is clear and legitimate in human reasoning, and beyond which all reason fails. His main object was to show the tendencies of contemporary theology. The points were, that the mind of the present age is too much disposed, 1st To wonder why the Bible is what it is; 2d, That too much is conceded to science; 3d, There is too much prying into the future; 4th, The undue compassion of the times, as manifested in reference to capital punishment and other subjects; 5th, The transcendental tendency; 6th, Bad reasoning—weak, antique, transcendental, &c. On some of these the address was quite pungent and severe.

☞ Samuel M. Burnside, Esq., a distinguished citizen and lawyer of Worcester, died on Friday, July 26th, in the 67th year of his age.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr William S. Janvrin to Miss Martha L. Pratt, both of North Chelsea.

July 29. Mr William Munroe to Miss Ann Anderson.

30th inst, by Rev Phinens Stow, Mr Reuben H. Goddard, of Litchfield, Me. to Miss Martha C. Pinkham, of Boston.

July 25, Mr Alfred B. Lewis, of Providence, R. I. to Miss Mary Josephine Benson, of Boston.

Mr Ebenezer H. Sanborn, of Dorchester, to Miss Mary E. Robinson, of Boston.

In Roxbury, 29th inst, by Rev Dr Wayland, Mr Edward T. Gray to Miss Susan H, daughter of Mr John Cartwright, all of R.

In Lynn, July 28, Mr Daniel B. Curtis to Miss Henrietta M. Bedlington, all of South Boston.

In Fall River, 28th inst, by the Rev Mr Mason, Mr Chas N. Tobey, of Worcester, to Miss Amanda F. daughter of Mr Wm Cook, of Fall River.

In Duxbury, July 28, Mr George F. Nickerson to Miss Lucy Bradford, both of D.

In Great Falls, N. H. Mr Wm H. Durland to Miss Mary J. Thing, both of Lynn.

DEATHS.

In this city, July 31, Walter, youngest son of Samuel A. and Caroline S. W. Cushing, 6 mos 17 days.

July 28. Mrs Eleanor J. wife of G. C. Sanborn, Esq. 35 yrs 7 mos.

July 30. Mr Charles Pfaff, proprietor of the German Coffee House.

July 29, Frederick Theobald, son of Frederick N. and Susan C. Kimball, 1 yr 10 mos.

Eliza Rebecca, eldest daughter of the late John K. Baker, Esq. formerly of Portland; July 28, Frederick W. Greenleaf, 30 yrs.

August 1, Sarah M. wife of E. Bartholomew, formerly of Dover, N. H., 25 yrs 10 mos.

July 25, Sarah H. Ware, only child of Francis P. and Mary Ann Wells, of Lawrence.

In Charlestown, July 28, Mrs Rebecca Pennell, 63; Lymus S. Norton, 16 yrs 11 mos.

July 29, Mr William P. Bullard, 40 yrs 5 mos.

In Cambridge, 28th inst, Wm Stickney, 50 yrs.

In Roxbury, July 25, Mrs Martha P. wife of Wm J. Reynolds, 30 yrs; Robert Thayer, only child of Henry M. and Ellen M. Barbour, of Worcester, 16 mos 7 days.

In Salem, on Monday, Mrs Lydia Augusta, wife of Mr William P. Moulton, and daughter of Mr William M. Arrington, of Reading, 21 yrs 7 mos.

In Westboro', 15th inst, of consumption, Miss Mary R. Davis, of Lowell.

In Worcester, Samuel S. Burnside, Esq. 67 yrs.

In Lexington, July 22, Elbridge Augustus, 16 mos; July 27, Richard Lord, 4 years—sons of Augustus L. and Elizabeth M. Wellcs.

In Stow, July 31, Mrs Mary, wife of Francis Conant, 59.

In Burlington, Vt. Samuel H. Walley, Esq. of Boston, 72 years.

In Cincinnati, July 22, Mrs Mary Malvina, wife of Albert Wetherbee, 31 yrs, formerly of West Cambridge.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN BOSTON, for the week ending on July 20,—68.

Males, 31. Females, 37. Children under 5 years of age, 32.

Causes—Accidental 4, disease of bowels 2, inflammation of do 1, disease of brain 3, consumption 18, convulsions 4, cholera infantum 2, cancer 1, canker 1, croup 1, dysentery 3, diarrhea 3, dropsy of brain 5, erysipelas 1, typhoid fever 1, scarlet do 1, hooping cough 1, disease of heart 1, intemperance 2, infantile diseases 2, inflammation of lungs 1, marasmus 1, measles 1, old age 2, palsy 1, small pox 5, throat disease 1, tumor 1, unknown 2.

The above includes 8 deaths at the City Institutions.—Americans 27; foreigners and children of foreigners 41.

Corresponding week last year, 105 deaths, of which 10 were by cholera.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing August 4.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon rises.	Length of Days.
SUNDAY.	4 48	7 24	10 3	14 36
MONDAY.	4 49	7 23	10 31	14 34
TUESDAY.	4 50	7 22	11 0	14 32
WEDNESDAY	4 51	7 21	11 30	14 30
THURSDAY.	4 52	7 20	morn.	14 28
FRIDAY.	4 53	7 19	0 4	14 26
SATURDAY.	4 54	7 18	0 45	14 24

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

ASHES—The business is mostly confined to small lots by retail; Pots at 6c and Pearls 6¼c per lb, cash, closing very dull.

COAL—The arrivals from the Provinces the past week have been small; some cargoes of Pictou have been sold at $5,75, and Sydney at $6 per chaldron, cash; Anthracite is in good demand by retail, at $6 per ton, cash.

COFFEE—There is not much activity in the market at present, but the receipts being light, holders are pretty firm; sales of 700 bags St Domingo at private; 400 do Porto Cabello, ordinary, 9c; 30 do do fair, 9½c; 200 do Java, common to good, 10 a 11c; 200 do do Government 12c per lb, 6 mos.

FISH—For Codfish the market remains much as last week; sales of Western Bank at $2,38a2,37; extra dry 2,62½ a2,75; 1600 qtls small, $1,75 per qtl, loose; Pollock are rather firmer, and bring $1; 1500 qtls new Hake, $1; 600 qtls Haddock $1a1,25 per qtl, loose; Mackerel are arriving more freely, and prices are rather lower; some lots of new No 1 and No 2 have come in and sold at $9 and $7 per bbl; about 2000 bbls No 3 sold at $4 per bbl, which is a decline of 25c; 500 bbls Nova Scotia No 3, to arrive, sold at 3,25 per bbl, cash, in bond; No 1 are nominally worth $8 per bbl; sales of Alewives at 3,50 per bbl, cash.

HAY—There is a moderate demand, with a good supply in the market; sales of Eastern pressed at $11,50a12 per ton, cash.

HIDES—The market continues pretty firm with a moderate supply; sales of 3500 Rahia at 8¼c per lb, 6 mos; 500 Mexican at 11½c; 2000 Rio Grande at 13c; 450 Buenos Ayres wet salted, 44c; 5000 do dry, at Salem, averaging 23½ lbs, 12¼c per lb, 6 mos; most of the late imports of Cape Good Hope Goat Skins have been sold at 25a27c per lb, 6 mos.

HOPS—A lot of 10 bales sold at 14c per lb, cash; the prospect for the coming crop continues favorable.

LEATHER—The arrivals are pretty large, but the demand continues good, and considerable sales are making at quoted prices.

LIME—Very few cargoes have come in the past week, and prices have advanced; sales of Thomaston at 75c per cask, cash.

METALS—Moderate sales of sheathing Copper, at 21c; English and American yellow sheathing Metal, at 16c per lb, 6 mos; in iron there have been sales of 400 tons Scotch Pig, Eglinton brand, at $20 per ton, 6 mos; 170 do Garsherrie brand, at $21 per ton, 6 mos; Nails are in steady demand, at 3¾c per lb, 6 mos; Lead has been in rather more request; sales of 3000 pigs Galena soft, at 4½c, cash, and 200 do do to arrive, at the same price; 40 tons English, at 4½c per lb, 60 days; 80 do Spanish, on private terms; Tin is firmer

CONGRESSIONAL.

FRIDAY, July 26.

IN SENATE. After some morning business of little importance, the Compromise Bill was taken up in Committee.

Mr. Dayton of New Jersey, suggested an amendment, filling definitely the date of the boundary to be ascertained. He rejoined to Mr. Rusk, in pointed language, and concurred in the idea that this proposition was merely an armistice, putting off the evil day, which would come back upon the country with redoubled difficulties. Messrs. Rusk, Seward and Houston followed.

After some remarks from Mr. Hale. Mr. Rusk's amendment was rejected by a large majority

Mr. Mason offered a substitute to Mr. Bradbury's resolution, but preserving its main features; lost by 20 to 29.

Mr. Clay offered a proviso that the rights and title of the United States to Texas remain as at present, in case the Commissioners fail to agree upon a line satisfactory to both parties.

Mr. Mason thought it unnecessary.

Mr. Seward offered an amendment empowering the President to proclaim the admission of New Mexico as a State, on becoming satisfied that the Constitution they submit has been ratified by their Convention. He advocated his position at considerable length.

Mr. Pratt replied with great severity and indignation. He considered it the most extraordinary proposition ever submitted to the Senate. No other Senator could have offered it, and he wished to see if any other Senator would vote for it.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, spoke decidedly in favor of free land grants, and gave notice of a substitute for the pre-emption principle.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole. The subject, he said, was too important to be considered in haste. The motion was carried.

Mr. Morse of Louisiana, moved a reconsideration, to enable him to make a speech. He denounced the movement as corrupting and infamous, which created considerable laughter among the Southern portion of the members.

After various unsuccessful motions, to get rid of the subject, points of order were raised, yeas and nays were demanded, and much confusion ensued.

Mr. Morse resumed his reply to Mr. Brown, and Mr. McClernand followed.

In Committee of the Whole, the West Point bill was resumed, and Mr. Bayly spoke in support of it.

SATURDAY, July 27.

IN SENATE. Mr. Ewing's credentials as Senator from Ohio, reached Washington on Saturday. They were presented by Mr. Davis of Mass., after which the oath of office was administered, and Mr. Ewing took his seat.

A message was received from the House, announcing the death of Mr. King, with an appropriate eulogy. The customary resolutions were passed, and the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Rockwell announced the death of his colleague, Hon. Daniel P. King o Mass., with a few appropriate remarks, and moved the usual resolutions of respect. Mr. Winthrop seconded the resolutions with an eloquent eulogium upon the character of the deceased, and Hon. J. R. Chandler of Pa. also spoke in an impressive manner. The resolutions were adopted and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, July 29.

IN SENATE. The report from the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute was presented, and a joint resolution authorising the expenditure of the unexpended balance for appropriations was considered and ordered to a third reading.

The special order of the day, the compromise bill, was then taken up, and Mr. Dayton offered an amendment in favor of striking out Mr. Bradbury's amendment for the appointment of commissioners, and authorizing Texas to institute a suit against the United States in the Supreme Court. Mr. Dayton in a brief speech supported his amendment.

Mr. Rusk denied the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and objected to throwing the responsibility on Texas. He said that Col. Munroe was the aggressor, and that he should be called to answer. The Court would delay the settlement for years.

Mr. Dayton rejoined, that the quickest and best way was to settle the question by the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Benton followed. He said that this case was a trial of the theory of our government, which commits such cases to the superior court of the country

Mr. Turney of Tennessee spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Dayton, in answer to Mr. Clay, said he should vote in favor of his amendment, but again the bill as in anywise amended, in consequence of which remark Mr. Underwood of Kentucky said he should vote against the amendment

Mr Benton complained vehemently against delaying the admission of California.

Mr. Cass replied to Mr. Benton. He was mistaken in supposing every body saw the enormity of joining these measures. He did not see that it portrayed the dangers which would have attended the separate admission of California.—He believed that the compromise was the only measure which could save the country from most disastrous consequences. He should have no objection to Mr. Dayton's proposition, if Texas would consent; but she would not, hence it was idle. He urged the appointment of commissioners, as the most practicable plan.

The debate now became general. Messrs. Foote, Butler and others participated.

Mr. Hale opposed Mr. Dayton's amendment. He had no confidence in the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Dodge of Iowa replied to Mr. Hale, and referred to the decision of the Missouri and Iowa boundary, in proof of the value of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Ewing of Ohio spoke in favor of Mr. Dayton's amendment, and against that of Mr. Bradbury. They would gain nothing by Commissioners except delay. There was no new evidence to be submitted—no new authority to be gained. Senators from Texas were as well advised as commissioners could be. There were no means of settlement when the Commissioners had acted and reported, as there were now—Congress would finally have to adjust it. After some personal remarks between Messrs. Foote and Ewing the question being loudly demanded.

Mr. Bradbury said he should vote against Mr. Dayton's amendment. If his own failed, he would then favor the submitting of the question to the Judiciary; Mr. Dayton's amendment was rejected, 18 to 39.

Mr. Benton offered a proviso to appoint no Commissioner who has formed or expressed an opinion, &c. Lost by large majority.

Mr. Bradbury's amendment was lost by a tie.

Mr. Foote renewed Mr. Bradbury's amendment, with the addition of a proviso, declaring the orders of Major Munroe at Santa Fe, and all action under them, null and void. He withdrew it in favor of Mr. Bradbury, who renewed his proposition, and to modify, so that in case the commissioners cannot agree upon the true and legitimate boundary, they may then agree upon a convenient boundary.

Mr. Rusk moved Mr. Foote's proviso, above named, as an amendment. After debate, in which Mr. Pratt denied the existence of any orders, this was rejected by a large majority.

Mr. Underwood moved a proviso that if the commissioners fail to agree upon a line satisfactory to both parties, Texas may then institute a suit—withdrawn temporarily at Mr. Bradbury's request.

Mr. Mason moved to strike out the alterations suggested by Mr. Bradbury's amendment, so as to leave the proposition nearly like the original—lost by a tie.

Mr. Hale's amendment, that the boundary be as it stood on the day of the annexation of Texas—was rejected 41 to 14.

Upon Mr. Turney's amendment, that in event of failure to establish a true line, no pecuniary compensation be given to reconcile either party, Mr. Foote said he should vote against it, being opposed to any proposition which would bring civil war into this country, after the territory was admitted.

A discussion ensued between Messrs. Foote, Turney and Jefferson Davis, Mr. Rusk being absent. Mr. Turney's amendment was rejected—21 to 20. Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr Olds of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House adjourn their respective Houses on Monday, the 26th of August, to take a recess until the first Monday of November.

Mr Olds moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Butler objected. Mr. Orr of South Carolina moved a call of the House, which was refused.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee wished to say that if the gentleman would alter the resolution so as to provide for an adjournment, he would vote for it. Mr. Wentworth of Illinois, would vote for the resolution if it be amended so as first to admit California. Both these gentlemen were called to order.

Mr. Jones asked.—in the event of the House taking a recess, would members be entitled to their mileage. (A voice, "I hope they will.") The Speaker called the gentleman to order. The House, yeas 72, nays 92, refused to suspend the rules that the resolution might be introduced.

Mr. Van Dyke of New Jersey, introduced a resolution which was adopted, to pay the expenses attending the Iowa contested election case, and $70 less the mileage and per diem allowance of Mr. Miller from the commencement of the session till the day the question was decided.

Mr. Wentworth of Illinois asked leave to offer a resolution, that Congress ought not to fix a day of adjournment until the California question is disposed of and the General Appropriation Bills passed. Objections being made, he moved a suspension of the rules, but his motion did not prevail. Yeas 99—nays 63; a two-thirds vote being required.

Mr. Robinson of Indiana asked leave to offer a resolution, declaring that the surest way to effect the passage of the General Appropriation Bills, and the admission of California, was to fix the day of adjournment. The House refused to suspend the rules.

The pending proposition was read, viz, that the people of any portion of territory, when assembled in convention by constitutional authority, to form a State constiution, have the right to adopt or exclude African slaves, and that the determination of the question shall be no obstacle to the admission of such State into the Union. This was agreed to, 85 to 49.

Mr. Harris of Tennessee asked leave to offer a resolution to adjourn Congress on 1st Monday of September. Suspension of rules were refused, yeas 86, nays 59—lacking a two thirds vote.

Mr. Potter of Ohio made an ineffectual effort to make the cheap postage bill in order on the 2d Monday in August.

On motion, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Bailey of Virginia moved to lay aside the California bill and take up the revolutionary pension bill. The chairman decided that the motion could be made. Mr. Preston King appealed from the decision of the chair. The question being taken, the chair was sustained—yeas 86 to 83. The Committee refused to take up the revolutionary pension bill, and proceeded to the consideration of the California question, after many motions and much confusion.

The amendment of Mr. Greene of Missouri, extending the Missouri line to the Pacific, being up, Mr. Inge of Alabama moved an amendment, giving to the people on both sides an option as to slavery, which was adopted, 85 to 49.

Mr. Marshall of Kentucky proposed an amendment, permitting slavery to go North of that line—lost 49 to 81.

Mr. Inge moved to declare slavery protected below the line—vote 16 to 80, no quorum.

After various calls from the roll, motions to rise, &c., Mr. Inge's amendment was put by tellers—result, 26 to 88; no quorum.

After consuming some two hours in various calls of yeas and nays, without a quorum, the House at length adjourned, ten minutes past six, 69 to 55, amid cries from the South, "We have beat you! You can't stand it!

TUESDAY, July 30.

IN SENATE—Mr. Davis presented the credentials of Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts, who, after being sworn in, took his seat.

The report of the Foote and Benton Committee was presented and ordered to be printed. Mr. Benton moved the printing of the testimony also, which, after some opposition, was agreed to.

Mr. Mason submitted a joint resolution, declaring that the resolutions for the occupation of Texas were conclusive evidence of her right to territorial limits therein designated. The resolution was read twice and laid over.

The House bill for the West Point appropriation was read and referred.

The special order, the compromise bill, having been taken up, Mr. Sebastian of Arkansas, offered an amendment to Mr. Bradbury's amendment, removing certain restrictions from the commissioners—rejected without division.

Mr. Dawson offered an amendment, that until a boundary is agreed to by Texas and the United States, the territorial government authorized by this bill shall not go into operation east of the Rio Grande.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Winthrop rose and said he had received a letter this morning from the Governor of Massachusetts, stating that he had been appointed to supply the vacancy in the Senate, occasioned by the resignation of a distinguished friend, now in the office of Secretary of State. Having decided to accept the appointment, and being called on to do so without delay, he had thought fit to announce in the presence of the House, that his place will be vacant from this day, and he requested that the fact should be announced to the Governor of Massachusetts in the usual form. On taking his adieu of the body with which he had so long been associated, he wished to say in the simplest and briefest terms, that he should always cherish the highest regard for its character, and he expressed his heartfelt wishes to the Speaker and each member, for their health and prosperity. He then withdrew to the Senate.

The Speaker announced the business before the House to be the motion to reconsider the vote by which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the bill to give every man and woman a farm free of cost.

Mr Evans of Maryland, who was entitled to the floor, said he would not make a speech, but with a view of proceeding with the public business, and not having a desire to ride the demagogue hobby, he moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and it was agreed to. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Bayley of Virginia moved to lay aside the California bill—agreed to, 95 to 68, and on his motion the bill to pay revolutionary and other pensions was taken up.

WEDNESDAY, July 31.

IN SENATE. The compromise bill being up, the first question was upon an amendment of Mr. Norris of New Hampshire, to strike out from the tenth section bill, limiting the Legislative powers of the territorial Legislature of New Mexico, the words, "nor establishing or prohibiting African slavery"—carried, 23 to 20.

Mr. Pearce of Maryland moved to amend the bill by striking out all in relation to New Mexico. His reason for the motion was that the Senate yesterday, on motion of Mr. Dawson, crippled the provision for the establishment of a territorial government in New Mexico, by adopting an amendment, providing that that government shall not go in operation on the east side of the Rio Grande, pending the action of the Board of Commissioners, as provided for by Mr. Bradbury's amendment, and Mr. Dawson's addition.

Mr. Clay asked Mr. Pearce to withdraw, but he refused.

Mr. Rusk opposed the amendment. Mr. Shields of Illinois regretted the vote which he had given for the Bradbury and Dawson amendment, which "he could not defend here or elsewhere," and said he should vote for Mr. Pearce's amendment to correct his mistake. Mr. Pearce's amendment was agreed to, 33 to 22, and thus all relating to New Mexico was stricken from the bill.

Afterwards, Mr. Pearce then moved to amend the bill by restoring all that portion which had just been stricken out, except Mr. Dawson's amendment, in lieu of which he presented a clause providing that the territorial government of New Mexico shall not go into operation until the 4th of March next.

Various amendments were offered and rejected, one by Mr. Yulee of Florida, to strike out all which related to Texas, was agreed to, 29 to 28—the friends of the bill voting against the motion, and its enemies for it, thus—

Yeas—Messrs. Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Clark, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing, Greene, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Morton, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Smith, Soule, Turney, Upham, Walker, Yulee, and Winthrop—one name omitted—29.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Downs, Felch, Foote, Jones, King, Mangum, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, and Whitcomb—28.

So Texas was stricken from the bill, and then Mr. Pearce's amendment was lost, 28 to 25, the opponents of the bill voting in the majority.

Mr. Walker of Wisconsin moved to strike out from the bill all except that which related to California, which was rejected, 21 to 33.

Mr. Atchison moved to strike out all that related to California, which was rejected—yeas 29, nays 20, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Clark, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Phelps, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, Soule, Turney, Yulee.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Bell, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clay, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Green, Hall, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, Winthrop.

The bill now contained nothing but the admission of California and the territorial government for Utah.

Mr. Douglas made several ineffectual motions to amend the boundary of Utah.

Mr Berrien moved to strike out the provision in the bill giving California two Representatives in Congress. Lost—21 to 36.

Mr. Winthrop, after a few remarks expressing his desire to have an unmixed vote upon every question, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate refused to strike out from the bill relating to California, which was agreed to as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Barnwell, Bell, Benton, Butler, Clarke, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Downs, Foote, Green, Hamlin, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Phelps, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Turney, Upham, Winthrop—33.

Nays—Messrs. Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clemens, Cooper, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Hale, Houston, Jones, Miller, Norris, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Walker, and Whitcomb—26.

The question being then taken upon striking out California from the bill, it was agreed to—yeas 34, nays 25, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Barnwell, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Clarke, Clemens, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downes, Ewing, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Phelps, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Smith, Soule, Turney, Upham, Winthrop, Yulee.

Nays—Messrs. Borland, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Miller, Norris, Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb.

Messrs. Berrien, Foote and Dawson made unsuccessful efforts to secure an adjournment. Mr. Benton said that when Homer wrote of a certain woman who every night unravelled what she wove during the day, he must have been mistaken. He must have had a vision, and seen the Senate of the United States voting on a compromise bill. [Great laughter.] After various unsuccessful efforts to fix the Southern boundary of Utah at 36 deg. 30 min., 35 and 38, it was finally carried at 37.

Mr, Soule moved to amend the bill by adding a provision restricting the territorial legislature from passing any laws prohibiting slavery, but leaving them power to pass laws necessary for protection of slave property, which was rejected.

Mr. Rusk moved to lay the bill on the table—lost, 20 to 29.

The question being then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed, it was agreed to, yeas 32; nays 18, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Atchinson, Badger, Benton, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Cass, Davis, of Miss. Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pratt, Sebastian, Shields, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Yulee.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Clark, Davis, of Mass, Dayton, Dodge, of Wis., Ewing, Green, Hall, Hamlin, Hunter, Pearce, Seward, Smith, Upham, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop.

The Senate then adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Crowell of Ohio reported a bill enabling the President to negotiate treaties with the Indians south and west of the Missouri, on the northern boundary of Texas and New-Mexico. The bill contains an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars, and was referred to a Committee of the Whole. A lively debate took place between Mr. Bissell of Illinois, and Mr. Carter of Ohio, in a debate in the Committee of the Whole, touching the appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars for military erections near Detroit. No business of importance was transacted.

THURSDAY, August 1.

IN THE SENATE, at half past 11 o'clock, Mr. Douglass of Illinois, after consultation with Mr. Benton, moved to take up the California bill, and to make it the special order.

Mr. Pratt of Maryland objected.

Mr. Davis of Louisiana tried to parry the motion, failing in which, he demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and stood 25 to 32. So the motion was carried.

Mr. Douglass then moved to take up the special order at 12 o'clock to-day and continue it daily till disposed of. Mr. Atchison of Missouri moved to substitute Monday. The yeas and nays were taken and the amendment was lost—25 to 29.

Mr. Atchison said that Mr. Douglass's motion would suspend action on the omnibus bill, which was in order for 12 o'clock to-day. Mr. Hale of New Hampshire said the omnibus bill was not yet engrossed.

Mr. Foote of Mississippi wanted to take up the Texas question first, for the California bill could never pass. Parliamentary measures elsewhere would defeat it.

Mr. Douglass's motion was carried.

Mr. Atchison moved that when the Senate adjourn it be until Monday, but after some debate this motion was withdrawn, and the California bill was taken up.

Mr. Foote asked if it was in order to move to strike out all after the enacting clause for the purpose of inserting a different subject. The Chair said yes. Mr. Douglass wished first to perfect the bill, to which Mr. Foote consented. Mr. Douglass then moved an amendment respecting lands, &c., which had heretofore been offered by him.

Mr. Foote's amendment (to substitute something else) was rejected—25 yeas to 30 nays. Mr. Foote spoke warmly upon the subject.

Mr. Pearce of Maryland said that his sole object was to get rid of Mr. Dawson's amendment, and after a night's reflections he had determined to attempt it, even at the risk of defeating the bill, though he was in favor of it, and if properly amended, he would never shrink from his due share of the responsibility of the defeat. Mr. Clay repeated his charge, and in proof reviewed Mr. Pearce's course yesterday, and said he had refused three propositions made for his accommodation.

Mr. Pearce further explained, and charged Mr. Dawson with defeating the bill. Mr. Rusk of Texas said that striking out Mr. Dawson's amendment, they ought to defeat the bill. Texas would sanction no adjustment, which assumed the title of the United States.

Mr. Dawson's amendment obviated that assumption.

Mr. Mason of Virginia, supported Mr. Foote's amendment, and opposed the bill strenuously. The South would accept nothing short of the Missouri line, but would rather prefer disunion and war.

Mr. Butler of South Carolina, expressed similar views in reply to Mr. Clay. He spoke warmly of South Carolina sentiments.

Mr. Clay rejoined, patriotically warning Texas and the South of the fatal doom which awaited any military stand against the Union. If they expected the co-operation of the army and navy, it was a mistake. The whole military force would stand by the Union.

Mr. Foote answered Mr. Butler effectually. He ridiculed the chivalry of the South Carolina disunionists, to the great merriment of Senators and the gallery. A mutual rejoinder followed.

Mr. Hale thought there was not much left for Congress to do, according to Southern views; for, from the declarations of the Senator from Virginia, it appeared that fifteen Southern states were going to declare themselves sovereigns, were going to separate, and to do as they pleased. There was nothing left for Northerners but to go home.

Mr. Dickinson of New York took up a suggestion of Mr. Hale's, and congratulated the country on the good effect of the defeat of the bill. The ultras of the North and South had united to defeat it, and he hoped they would keep united and fraternal, and not think of fighting each other.

At the suggestion of Mr. Douglass the omnibus bill was finally passed, with an amendment to the title, so as to read, a bill to establish a government for Utah.

Amid much laughter, the Senate then adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. White of New York asked the consent of the House to introduce a resolution for a committee of 21, to consult and report upon the present excited condition of the state of legislation, but objections were made.

The bill for the relief of the soldiers in the Florida war was taken up and passed. The report upon building war steamers for the African service, to operate against the slave trade, and for the promotion of commerce, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Duer of New York moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the appropriation bills—carried, and a further discussion ensued on the appropriation bill for fortifications. A large number of members participated in the debate, and it was finally agreed to report the bill to the House, which was done.

A motion was then made to lay the bill on the table, pending which the House adjourned.

A LINE OF STEAMERS TO AFRICA.—We are glad to learn that the Special Committee having charge of the subject, in the House of Representatives, are about to submit a Bill, accompanied by a Report, in which they provide for, and recommend, the building of three large war and mail steamers, to run between the United States and the Coast of Africa. It is proposed that they will cost $600,000 each; that they shall be built by contract, under the direction of the proper officers of the General Government; that they shall be at the disposal of the United States, when required; and that they shall sail, one from New York, one from Baltimore, and one from New Orleans, and that the sum of $40,000 per annum shall be paid for carrying the mails. This report has been agreed upon nearly unanimously, as we are told; and we hope it may receive the early and favorable consideration of Congress. The Coast of Africa, under the benign influence of the Colonization Society, is fast becoming civilized and Christianized. Trade has received a new impetus there, and the commerce of the country has never been in so flourishing a condition as at the present moment. The Colony is growing beyond precedent, and a line of steamers will find sufficient encouragement in the trade between the two countries—in the growing emigration, in the State interests in reference to particular colonies, (Maryland having a State Colony there, Virginia having appropriated $30,000 conditionally for emigrants, and other States being more or less interested,) to warrant the formation of a company. The Government will propose to build the steamers as the lines to Bremen, Liverpool and the Pacific have been built. It will lend its credit to the Company, and receive its pay in mail service, holding the steamers as security until the money advanced is in this way redeemed. All this of course, provided that Congress sanctions the Report of the Committee, as we hope it will.

An expensive fleet is now kept up by the United States and England, on the Coast of Africa, nominally for the suppression of the Slave trade. By the concurrent testimony of almost all upon the Coast, and all in the Navy, it has done and can do but very little for the suppression of this odious traffic. If we can line the Coast with settlers, natives or descendants of Africa, we may hope ere long, under the influences of Religion and Education, and through the developements of trade and enterprise, to see the Slave trade at an end, Africa civilized, and in time restored to something of the splendor of her ancient fame. [N. Y. Express.

SHORTENING THE PASSAGE TO EUROPE.—It appears that ten days are *too long* a time for people of the present day to spend in a passage to Europe, and that a plan to render it shorter is beginning to be discussed. We know nothing about the practicability of the scheme proposed, but in this age of changes and marvels, should not wonder if it were carried into effect. The following brief sketch of the plan and of the movements in its favor is taken from the Bangor Whig:—

"A very general and deep interest is felt now in the province of New Brunswick and in different parts of Maine, in reference to a grand project of national and world-wide interest, as well as of high state value, it being no less than the establishment of a connecting line of railroad between Portland and Halifax, through Bangor, to run in connection with a line of steamships from Halifax to Whitehaven, thence by railroad to Dublin and from Dublin to Liverpool by water. This route will make the passage from New York to Liverpool reduced to seven days. A very able petition has been laid before the Legislature of this State for a survey of the route to the outward boundary of the State, to meet the survey now being prosecuted by the province of New Brunswick. We trust that the Representatives of the people of Maine are sufficiently moved in favor of our noble State doing a little something worthy of herself and her destiny, to authorize this survey and thus help to promote a project of incalculable value to the State as serving to awaken her energies, unfold her resources, stimulate her industry, and cause her to assume her true position in the great family of states.

On the 31st inst. there is to be a great meeting in the city of Portland, for the purpose of a general conference among the delegates from Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the United States, in order to determine the most practicable method of accomplishing so desirable an object. From the great value and importance of the project, the character and ability of the men specially interested in it, and their prudence and zeal, we anticipate a thorough conviction upon the public mind of the United States and Europe, that this plan is feasible and ought to be carried out; and this conviction will call forth the requisite capital for its accomplishment."

CHEERING INTELLIGENCE. Dr. Dick, the celebrated religious author, has addressed a note of thanks to the treasurer of the Philadelphia fund for his relief, acknowledging the receipt of a handsome sum, and declining further assistance, having now sufficient to satisfy his moderate desires.

YALE COLLEGE. The commencement at Yale College will be celebrated Aug. 14. In the evening the Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society will be delivered by the Hon. John W. Andrews, of Coulumbus, Ohio, and the Poem, by Prof. Oliver Wendell Holmes, M. D. of this city.

As Miss Susan Crouch of Watertown, Conn., who had been on a visit to her friends in Wolcott, had taken her place in the waggon to return home, before she got possession of the reins, the horse suddenly started, and running full speed down a steep hill, threw the lady out face foremost against a stone wall. Her face was consequently hideously disfigured, the nose smashed in, and the whole features more or less injured.

OGDENSBURG RAILROAD.—The Ogdensburg Sentinel states, that the cars are now running over about twenty miles of the road at the farther end of the route, and the work is progressing rapidly.

THE CASE OF MILLER, THE COUNTERFEITER.—This case was finally disposed of in the Police Court yesterday, and Miller was ordered to find bail in the sum of $2000 each, on four complaints, and his appearance at the next term of Criminal Court, and in default thereof, was committed to jail. The first complaint was made against him by the name of John Doe, before his true name was ascertained, he having refused to give it, and was for passing to Geo. L. Allen a counterfeit $5 bill of the Northern Bank of Kentucky. The second was for passing to the same a counterfeit $20 bill of the State Bank of Indiana. The third was for passing a bill of the same description to R P. Angier. The fourth, for having in his possession, with intent to pass the same as genuine, ten bills of the same description. When Miller was arrested at Norwich, the train was stopped upon the bridge in the evening, and it was known in the cars that they were stopped for the purpose of arresting a counterfeiter. As soon as they stopped, Miller jumped out, and was taken on the bridge. Upon a search of his person, only the $5 and one $20 counterfeit bills were found, and, in the suspicion that he must have had more, search was made on the bridge, where a roll was found, on the spot where he was taken, containing twenty counterfeit bills of the denomination of $20 each on the State Bank of Indiana, precisely like those found here, and a $50 bill of a North Carolina Bank.—*Worcester Spy, 31st.*

THE COMPROMISE BILL. The following is the vote in the Senate, on Monday, upon Mr. Bradbury's amendment to the Compromise Bill.

Yeas—Messrs. Atchinson, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Felch, Foote, Jones, King, Mangum, Norris, Pierce, Pratt, Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, and Whitcomb—28.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Clemens, Davis, of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houstin, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Morton, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Smith, Soule, Turney, Upham, and Yulee—28

Absent—Messrs. Douglass, Borland and Walker, and one vacancy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Middlesex ss. To the Heirs at Law and others interested in the estate of Abigail Flagg, late of Sherburne, in said County, single woman, deceased. Greeting.

WHEREAS a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to me for Probate by Jacob B. Flagg, the executor therein named.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Framingham, in said County, on the last Tuesday of October next, to show cause, if any you have, either for or against the same.

And the said Jacob B. Flagg is ordered to serve this Citation by giving personal notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, living within twenty miles of said Court, seven days, at least, previous thereto, and, by publication hereof in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be ten days, at least, before said Court.

Dated at Cambridge this thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1850.

S. P. P. FAY, J. Prob.

august 3 3t

Stop Thief!

A MAN calling himself Theodore Eaton, about five feet ten inches high, with very sharp black eyes, hired of the subscriber, last Monday afternoon, a Gray Horse and four-wheeled buggy, to go to Newton Upper Falls, which he has not since returned.

The horse had a clingfast on his nigh hind foot, off hip knocked down, short switch tail. A four-wheeled buggy lined with red plush, nigh hind spring of the brass band of the hub was gone. The whip was marked Thayer & Williams.

Whoever will give information of the Horse, Buggy, or Thief, shall be suitably rewarded, and receive the thanks of the owner. B. D. WILLIAMS.

Mendon, July 26, 1850. aug3 1t

Gray's Botanical Text Book.

THE Botanical Text Book, an introduction to Scientific Botany, both Structural and Systematic, for Colleges, Schools, and Private Students. Third edition, re-written and enlarged. Illustrated with 1200 engravings on wood. By Asa Gray, M. D., Fisher Professor of Natural History in Harvard University. Just Published. For sale by

JAMES MUNROE & Co., 134 Washington, aug3 opposite School st.

The American Shepherd.

THE American Shepherd, being a History of Sheep, with their Breeds, Management, and Diseases. Illustrated with portraits of different Breeds, Sheep-Barns, Sheds, &c., with an appendix, embracing upwards of twenty letters from eminent wool-growers and shepherd-farmers of different states, detailing their respective modes of management. By L. A. Morrell. pp. 437 Price $1 00. For sale by

JAMES MUNROE & Co. 134 Washington, aug3 opposite School st.

Budding.

P. McDONALD, of Cambridge, offers his services to any person wishing to employ him to bud apple trees, pear trees, or peach trees, &c. He refers to Mr. John Davenport, near Porter's Hotel, Cambridge.

aug3 1w*

Cherries! Cherries!

THE Market Price will be paid, cash, for ripe, clean, and fresh-gathered Wild Cherries, at T. LEWIS & CO'S, Custom House street, Boston.

aug3 4t*

Eggs!!

THE Subscriber will supply with the pure Shanghae Eggs, from the original stock of R. B. Forbes. The great advantage of this breed over others is that they lay from 46 to 60 Eggs to a litter. Pullets weigh from 7 to 8 lbs. Hens 9 lbs.

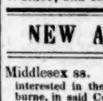
These Fowls are remarkable for their quiet dispositions. Orders may be left at this Office.

ALSO—A number of well-grown "Shanghae Chickens," in excellent condition. Apply to

O. N. SHANNON.

Newton Centre, August 3. tf

Farm for Sale.



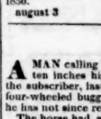
FOR SALE, a FARM situated in the east part of Bolton, on what is called Long Hill, 28 miles from Boston, containing about eighty acres of very excellent Land, with buildings thereon. Said Farm is well divided into Mowing, Pasturing, Woodland, and Orcharding, with Pinus Trees, Cherry Trees and Grape Vines. It is well watered, and has one of the finest springs a short distance from the house that can be found; bathing houses could be very easily erected so that the water would run through them.

The location of said Farm is very pleasant, being so high that the fire works in Boston can be seen quite distinctly. Gentlemen from the city who would like a healthful, sightly summer retreat, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

For further particulars inquire of C. L. WHITNEY, News-carrier, Charlestown, or of NEHEMIAH WARREN, on the premises.

Bolton, July 21st. 3t* july27

For Sale,



A DWELLING HOUSE, with a good wood shed attached, Shop and lot of Land, all in the centre of Bolton, Mass. The buildings are nearly new, in good repair, and eligibly situated. The dwelling house is two stories high, of good size, and convenient in all respects for a boarding house or pleasant family residence. There is a Free High School in the same village, in a flourishing condition. The shop is now occupied as a merchant tailor's shop, and well adapted for this and other kinds of business. Terms liberal.

Inquire of ABRAHAM HOLMAN, Bolton, or of the proprietor, N. B. HOWE, Westminster, Mass.

july27 6w

Horse Rackets.

20 SETS Glover's superior HORSE RACKETS, for sale by PARKER & WHITE,

july27 No 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone st.

Turnip Seeds.

1500 LBS. English Turnip Seeds assorted, just received by Ship Avon from London;—also 500 lbs. White Flat Turnip, this season's growth. For Sale at PARKER & WHITE'S Agricultural Warehouse, No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone street.

j29 2w

Dr. Gay's Blood Purifier

WILL cure Rheumatism, Scrofula, Coughs, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions on the face, Sore Throat, Liver Complaints, and other complaints arising from weak or diseased blood.

Accidental Poisoning by coming in contact with plants of a poisoning nature, or from the bite or sting of animals, often by being absorbed into the blood, affect the sufferer for years to come—the only sure way to remove them is to purify the blood.

This thorough Vegetable Purifier of the Blood is prepared by a physician of great experience, in such a manner that it will not injure the stomach or teeth, and is not unpleasant to take.

The Proprietor knows it to be perfectly pure, and will do all it is recommended to do. He invites Physicians to test it thoroughly.

Particular care should be observed in purchasing, as there are other preparations for sale called Blood Purifiers. All the genuine will have the written signature of Wm. B. Little on the cork. Sold by Druggists generally, and by Agents, who will be appointed if applied for (post paid) to

WILLIAM B. LITTLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT,
101 Hanover street, Boston.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Chelsea	John Buck.
Charlestown	C. B. Rogers.
Milford	Luther Angier.
Dedham	B. Boyden.
Cambridge	A. H. Ramsay.
Clinton	A. A. Burditt.
Dedham	D P. Mann.
Concord	Wolcott & Holden.
Randolph	A. H. Keith & Co.
Worcester	D. Scott.
Lowell	Carleton & Hovey.
Salem	Brown & Pierce.
Lawrence	Wilson & Whitney.
Haverhill	George A. Kimball.
Newburyport	Charles Whipple.
Andover	E. A. Russell.
Fall River	J. Russell.
Danvers	A. Town.
Jamaica Plains	J. P. George.
Woburn	E. Cooper & Son.
Lynn	A. L. Holder.
Quincy	Mrs. E. Hayden.
Amherst	E. Cowles.
N. Bridgewater	E. Southworth.
Springfield	B. K. Bliss.

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord	E. H Rollins.
Nashua	T. H. Gibby.
Manchester	J. A. Parry.
Great Falls	Mark Noble.
Epping	W. F. Lawrence.
Exeter	Merrill & Brothers.
Enfield	S. G. Woods.
Walpole	E. Crosby.
Dover	D. Lathrop & Co.

IN VERMONT.

Brattleboro	J. C. Smith.
Burlington	A. C. Spear.
Bennington	S. P. Peck.
St. Albans	L. L. Butcher.
Ludlow	W. A. Bacon.
Tamworth	E

THE POET'S CORNER.

A Great Man Departed.

There was a festive hall with mirth resounding;
Beauty and wit, and friendliness surrounding;
With minstrelsy above, and dancing feet rebounding:

And at the height came news, that fell suspended
The sparkling glass;—till slow the hand descended—
And cheeks grew pale and straight—and all the mirth was ended.

Beneath a sunny sky 'twas heard with wonder,
A flash had cleft a lofty tree asunder,
Without a previous cloud—and with no rolling thunder.

Strong was the stem—its boughs above all 'thralling—
And in its roots and sap no cankers galling—
Prosperity was perfect, while Death's hand was falling.

Man's body is less safe than any tree;
We build our ships in strong security—
A Finger, from the dark, points to the trembling sea.

Man, like his knowledge, and his soul's endeavor,
Is framed for no fixed attitude—but ever
Moves onward; the first pause, returns all to the Giver.

Riches and wealth, fine taste, all means of pleasure;
Success in highest efforts—fame's best treasure—
All these were thine,—o'ertopped—and overweighed the measure.

But in recording thus life's night-shade warning,
We hold the memory of thy kind heart's morning,
Man's intellect is not man's sole nor best adorning.

[Household Words.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

THE TWO ACTS;

OR 'THEY HAVE THEIR REWARD.'

BY HENRY G. LEE.

'No, indeed! I shall do no such thing,' said Mrs. Lionel to her husband, who had come with the intelligence that a cousin of his, a widow, had died suddenly, and left a little girl three years old, whom he proposed his wife should adopt and raise as her own—they having no children. But she gave a decided negative on the spot.

'She is a sweet, interesting child,' urged Mr. Lionel. 'You will soon get attached to her, and be more than repaid in the new affection awakened in your heart, for all the care and trouble she may occasion.'

'It's no use to talk to me, Mr. Lionel,' returned the lady, in a positive tone of voice. 'I know about the care and trouble, and am not willing to take it upon myself. As I have no children of my own, I am not disposed to take the burden of other people's. So it is useless for you to press the subject; for I will never consent to what you propose.'

'If you feel this way, I shall certainly not urge the matter,' said her husband. 'Though, as far as I am concerned, it would give me great pleasure to adopt Aggy, who is a charming little creature. I wish you could see her.'

'I have no particular desire. All children are alike to me. As to the beauty, that is a poor compensation for the trouble. So I must beg to be excused.'

Mr. Lionel said no more on the subject. He was exceedingly fond of children, and never ceased to regret that he had none of his own. In two or three instances before, he had endeavored to prevail upon his wife to adopt a child, but she had each time firmly declined. She had very little affection for children herself, and was not willing to take the care and trouble that she saw would necessarily be involved in the adoption of a child. The little girl, who by the death of his cousin, had been left homeless and apparently friendless, was a sweet young creature, whom to look upon was to love. Mr. Lionel had never seen her without a warming of his heart toward her, and a secret wish that she were his own instead of another's. The moment that he heard of his cousin's death, he determined to adopt Agnes, or Aggy, as she was called, provided his wife was willing. She was too selfish to love anything out of herself. A thought of the child's good—of giving a home to the homeless—never crossed her mind. She only thought of the trouble the little orphan would be.

The insuperable difficulty in the way of adopting Aggy as his own, did not destroy the interest which Mr. Lionel felt in her. He considered it his duty to see that she was provided with a good home, and was willing to be at the cost of her maintenance, if necessary. His first thought had been to adopt the child, and until that was understood to be out of the question, he had thought of nothing else in regard to her. How she was to be disposed of, now that his wife had definitely settled the matter against him, became a new subject of reflection.—After due deliberation, he concluded to see a distant relative on the subject, with whom, since his marriage, he had held but little familiar intercourse, although he had always entertained for her a high respect. The reason of this was the cold, proud, unsocial temper of his wife, who rather looked down upon his relatives because their standing in society was not, as she considered it, quite as high hers had been and still was. Necessarily, such a disposition in his wife, would prevent much social intercourse between Mr. Lionel and his relatives, notwithstanding his regard for them might continue as high as before marriage.

The relatives to whom reference has just been made, was in moderately good circumstances. They had three children of their own, the youngest of which was nearly ten years of age. From his high appreciation of Mrs. Wellford's character, Mr. Lionel, who, from thinking of Aggy as his adopted child, began to love her almost as much as if she was really his own, felt a strong desire that she should take the orphan. He had not seen her for a couple of years when he called upon her to talk about the orphan. A little to his surprise, Mrs. Wellford, when she met him in the parlor, entered, leading Aggy by the hand.

'Dear little creature!' he said taking the child up in his arms, and kissing her, as soon as he had shaken hands with Mrs Wellford. 'I am glad to see you in such good hands. It is about this very child, Mary,' he added, 'that I have come to talk with you. What is to be done with her?'

'I don't know,' returned Mrs. Wellford. 'She must have a home somewhere among us. The dear child! Anybody could love her. Have you thought of taking her?'

'If I were to consult my own feelings and wishes, I should adopt her as my own child immediately. But I am not at liberty to do this, and, therefore, must not think about it. I am willing, however, to be at the entire cost of her maintenance and education, if you will undertake the care of her. What I can do, I will do with all my heart.'

'We have already talked seriously about adding Aggy to our little household,' replied Mrs. Wellford. 'And if no one else offers to do so, we will keep her and do for her the same as if she were our own. It will bring more care and anxiety for me, which, as my health is not good, will be felt; but if no better provided for, it will be my duty to take the place of her mother, and I will asume the office cheerfully.'

'But at my charge,' said Mr. Lionel.

'No,' replied Mrs. Wellford. 'A mother accepts no pay for her duty. It is a labor of love and brings its own sweet reward. Though Providence has not given us wealth, yet we have enough, and, I think, as much to spare as this dear child will need. For your kind wishes and intentions for Aggy, I will thank you in her stead. I thought perhaps, as you had no children, that you might wish to adopt her; but, as this cannot be, it will doubtless fall to our lot.'

Mr. Lionel went home, feeling less satisfied with his wife's spirit and temper, so strongly contrasted as it was, with that of Mrs. Wellford, than he had felt for a long time.

'She will have her reward,' he murmured to himself, 'and, as she said justly, it will be sweet.' This was in allusion to Mrs. Wellford who had called the mother's duty she was about assuming, a labor of love.

Little Aggy scarcely felt the loss of her parent. The love she had borne her mother, was transferred to her aunt, as Mrs. Wellford was called, so early that no void was left in her heart. It took too but a little while for each member of the family to feel that Aggy had a right to be among them, and for Mr. and Mrs. Wellford to love her as their own child.

Years rolled by, and brought them many unlooked for changes both to Mrs. Lionel and Mrs. Wellford. Both had been subjected to affliction and reverses—the severest, perhaps, that ordinarily fall to the lot of any—for both were widows and both friendless and poor. As for Mrs. Wellford, she had not only lost her husband, but all her children were taken and she was left alone in the world with the orphan Aggy. But she, grown into a lovely young woman, nestled closer to her side, and into her very bosom; though not with a helpless, but in a sustaining spirit. Death, though he had robbed her of much, had still left her much. Bereaved as she had been, she was neither lonely nor sad. How different with Mrs Lionel! After the death of her husband, and the total loss of her property, she fell back at once from her advanced position in the social rank, into neglect, obscurity and want. For the very means of subsistence, exertion became necessary. But what could she do for a living, who had, in her whole life, done scarcely a useful thing—who had been little better than a drone in the social hive? Nothing! Or, if there was small ability, there was pride enough remaining to prevent its exercise.

After her husband's death, which followed shortly after the reverses that stripped him of all worldly possessions, Mrs. Lionel retired into the family of a poor relative, who had been little thought of in brighter days, and who, although she did not want to receive, her could not close the door in her face. A sad spectacle she was. Shut up in the little chamber that was assigned her, she never went out, and only met the family she was burdening with her presence, at the table, and then with an aspect so gloomy and reserved, as to throw a chill over the feelings of all.

For a short period Mrs. Lionel paid a small sum for her boarding, but no very long time passed before all her money was exhausted, and she became absolutely dependent upon the poor woman, very distantly related to her, whose only means of support was her personal labor and that of her daughter.

After the death of her husband and children, Mrs. Wellford, who was left quite as poor as Mrs. Lionel, began to look around her for some means of securing an income for Agnes, whom she loved, now that all the rest were gone, with a tenderness that equalled the sum of her love for all. But, what to do, was a difficult thing to determine. As a young girl her education had been very plain. She could not, therefore, resort to teaching in any branch for she had not the requisite ability. Sewing always gave her a severe pain in the breast and side, so that, whatever might be her skill in needle work, she was precluded from resorting to it as a means of obtaining money.

'I think,' she said to Agnes, after looking at the subject in every possible light, 'that there is but one thing left for me to do.'

'What is that, aunt?' inquired Agnes.

'Taking a few boarders. I could attend to them.'

'It is very bad work,' suggested the niece, 'too hard for you. No—no, aunt, that will not do. Look what a slave's life Mrs. Minturn has! Don't think of it.'

'I must do something, you know, Agnes, dear. In a little while, all our money will be gone. I have thought of every thing, but my mind comes back to this at last. I don't like the thought of it, but it is right for me to exert myself, and I must do so without a murmur.'

'Haven't you thought of anything that I can do?' asked Agnes, in a cheerful voice. 'I am sure that I can do something,' she added, confidently, 'and I am younger, and have better health than you have.'

'I cannot think, my dear child,' Mrs. Wellford said, with much tenderness in her voice, 'of your being exposed to the world's rough contact. You are too young.'

'The contact you seem so much to dread, cannot hurt me aunt,' returned Agnes. 'To the pure all things are pure. If I have in me a right spirit the world cannot hurt me.'

'But I cannot bear the thought of seeing you in the very spring-time of life, when all along your path should grow up flowers to fill the air with perfume, chained like a slave to the car of labor. No, no, Aggy; it must not be! I can do all that is required. If I fail, then it will be time enough for me to call upon you for aid.'

Pride as well as affection reigned in the breast of Mrs. Wellford. She could not bear the thought of seeing Agnes in any kind of labor for money. She was fully capable of giving instructions in many things, and of securing thereby a fair income; but her aunt would not hear to her seeking employment.

'Aunt is wrong,' Agnes said to herself, when alone, soon after an interview in which Mrs. Wellford declared it as her belief that the only thing left for her to do, was to take a few boarders. 'I ought not to see her do this.' She sat thoughtful for a few moments, and then added aloud—'and I will not see her do it. I have received everything from her, and now is the time for me to make some return. But what shall I do? Where shall I seek for employment?'

Half an hour after she had asked herself these questions so earnestly, Agnes picked up a newspaper, and the first thing that met her eyes was an advertisement for a person to give lessons in music, and one or two modern languages, to three young ladies, for which a liberal compensation would be paid. Without saying a word to her aunt, Agnes put on her things and went to the place mentioned in the advertisement. The house before which she paused was a very large one, in a fashionable part of the city. Everything around it indicated a wealthy owner. For a few moments she felt timid, and hesitated about presenting herself; but she soon regained her self-possession, and made the application for which she had come.

A middle aged woman, of mild and lady-like department, met her on being shown into one of the departments of the house.

'I believe you advertised for a teacher?' said Agnes, speaking in a low, trembling voice. She found herself more agitated than she had expected.

'We did,' replied the lady, 'and have already received several applications: tho' none of those who have answered the advertisement, suit us in all respects. And I am afraid that we shall hardly find all that we desire in you.'

There was nothing in the way this was said to hurt the feelings of Agnes, but rather to make her feel more free to speak.

'Why do you think I will not suit?' she asked, looking earnestly in the lady's face.

'Because you are too young. You cannot be over seventeen years of age.

'I am nineteen,' returned Agnes.

'But even that is young. We wish a person of some experience, and of the first ability. I will not question your ability, but you certainly cannot have much experience in teaching. Have you ever given lessons in music?'

'Not yet; but I wish to do so, and believe that I could give satisfaction.'

'Then you have never been in engaged in teaching at all?'

'No—never.'

'I hardly think you would suit us!'

The countenance of Agnes fell so suddenly that the lady's sympathies were awakened, and she said—

'Are you very desirous of securing a situation as teacher?'

'Desirous above all things,' replied Agnes, with much earnestness.

The lady continued to ask question after question, until she understood fully what was in the young girl's mind. She then appreciated her more highly, although she did not believe her fully qualified to give the instruction that was desired. Agnes, who gained confidence the more she conversed with the lady, at length urged that she might have a trial.

'But suppose, after we give you a trial, that you do not suit us. We shall find it hard to send you away.'

The force of this objection was fully appreciated by the lady when she uttered it, for already she felt so drawn toward the young girl with whom she was holding the interview, that her feelings were fast getting the control of her judgment.

'I am sure I will suit you,' replied Agnes, 'for I will give the most untiring attention to my duties.'

The lady looked at her beautiful young face, lit up with the earnestness of a true purpose, and felt as she had never before felt for a stranger. She addressed her a few words in French, to which Agnes replied in the same language.

'Your accent is certainly very correct. Now let me hear something on the piano,' she said.

Agnes went to the instrument, and after selecting a piece of music, sat down and rang her fingers gracefully over the keys. The lady stood by to listen. Soon the young girl was in the midst of one of Hertz's most beautiful but familiar compositions, which she executed with unusual taste as well as brilliancy. Her touch was exquisite, and at the same time full, and where required, bold and confident.

'Admirable!' she heard uttered in a low voice, but just behind, as she struck the last note in the piece. It was not the voice of a woman.

She started up and turned quickly. More auditors than she had supposed were present. A young man, and three beautiful young girls stood listening behind their mother. They had been attracted from an adjoining room by the music, so far superior to any thing ordinally heard. A deep crimson overspread the sweet young face of Agnes, heightening every native charm.—The young man instantly retired, and the mother introduced her to her daughters, who were in love with so lovely an instructress, and threw their voices at once in her favor. These voices but seconded the mother's propossessions.

'Nothing has yet been said about compensation,' remarked the lady to Agnes, after she had requested the girls to leave them again alone.—'We are willing to pay liberally if we can get the person we want. At present, I feel strongly in favor of giving you a trial. If after thinking over the subject, it is concluded to do so, your salary will be four hundred dollars. Do you think that will meet your wishes?'

'Fully,' replied Agnes, with an emotion that she could scarcely conceal. The sum was larger than she had expected.

'Of course I would like to be at home every night with my aunt,' she said.

'To that we should make no objection. To-morrow morning I will be prepared to give you an answer.'

Agnes retired with a heart full of hope, yet, trembling lest something should prevent the engagement she was so eager to make. She said nothing to her aunt, who, bent on taking boarders, started out the ensuing morning to look for a house suited for that purpose. As soon as she was gone, Agnes went with a trembling heart to hear the decision that was to be made in favor or against her application. It was favorable!

On going home, she found her aunt had not yet returned, nor did she come back for two hours. Then she was so worn down with fatigue that she had to go to bed. A cup of tea revived her; but her head ached so badly that she did not get up until late in the afternoon, when she was better.

'I have found a house, Aggy,' she said, as soon as she felt like alluding to the subject, 'that will just suit. The owner is to give me an answer to-morrow.'

'If looking for a house has made you sick enough to go to bed, aunt,' returned Agnes, 'how can you expect to bear the fatigue of keeping boarders in the house after you have taken it? You must not think of it. In two good rooms, at a light rent, we can live very comfortably, and at an expense much lighter than we have at present to bear.'

'Yes, Agnes, comfortably enough, if we had the ability to meet that expense. But we have not. You know that there is no income.'

'There has been none—but——'

'But what, dear?' Mrs. Wellford saw that there was something more than usual in the mind of Agnes.

'Forgive me, dear aunt,' said the affectionate girl, throwing her arms around the neck of her relative, 'but I cannot see you, at your time of life and in ill-health, compelled to toil as you propose. I have therefore applied for and secured a situation in a private family as a teacher of music and languages to three young ladies, for which I am to receive a salary of four hundred dollars a year.'

While Mrs. Wellford was looking for a house, and after she had found one, the fatigue and pain she suffered led her more fully to realize, than she had done before, the great labor with a doubtful result, that she was taking upon herself. She was, therefore, just in the state of mind to receive the unexpected communication made by Agnes.

'You are a good girl,' she merely replied, kissing her as she spoke.

'And you do not object?' eagerly asked the niece.

'How can I?' responded Mrs. Wellford, leaning her head down upon the shoulder of Agnes. In a few moments, she said, as she looked up, with tears glittering on her eyelashes,—'May Heaven reward you!' And turning away, she left Agnes to her own happy thoughts.

Six months from this time, as Mrs Lionel sat alone, in her room, gloomy and sad, the woman with whom she was living, and upon whom she still laid herself a heavy burden, came in where she was, and said—

'Did you know that your niece was married yesterday, to the son of one of the richest men in town?'

'No! it can't be!' quickly replied Mrs. Lionel. 'Mr. Wellford died not worth a dollar, and his widow has been as poor as poverty ever since.'

'No, not quite that,' said the woman. 'Agnes has supported her comfortably by teaching music. I heard the whole story this morning. Mrs. Wellford wanted to keep boarders, but Agnes wouldn't hear to it, and, against her aunt's wishes, went out and applied for a place as teacher to three young ladies in a wealthy family, for which she received a salary of four hundred dollars a year. She had not taught long before the brother of the young ladies fell in love with her, to which no very strong objection was made by his friend. And now they are married.'

'And what of Mrs. Wellford?' was eagerly inquired.

'They go to housekeeping forthwith, and Mrs Wellford is to live with them.'

Mrs. Lionel clasped her hands together, and sinking back in her chair, exclaimed:

'Oh! what an error I committed!'

'How?' inquired the woman.

But Mrs. Lionel did not answer the question. She had HER reward, and Mrs. Wellford had HERS.

EGYPTIAN WOMEN. The lower orders are often extremely noisy, and nothing can equal the volubility of the women. The fair sex appear generally well made, except about the bust; but their features—I mean those of the humbler classes—are harsh and coarse. I do not think this arises either from exposure to the sun or hard work. The same observation is not made in India. All I know is that the passions of the Egyptian women are strongly developed, and that in language and manners they bear a great resemblance to the lower orders of the Irish. The fierceness of their quarrels is sometimes surprising. I have seen an old dame for a whole quarter of an hour perseveringly attempt to get at a young man who had offended her, in order to scratch his face. Her tongue never ceased to utter all the while the most awful curses, and she actually foamed at the mouth, and, throwing herself on the ground, rolled about in transports of impotent rage. According to the custom of the country, however, she did not turn upon those that held her. Let me hasten to add, that never have I seen tenderer mothers than in Egypt. It is my impression, indeed, though I should not like to be too positive on such a subject, that maternal affection is the only pure passion of which the Egyptian women, as a rule are capable. I have often heard it said by them "A husband is a husband; if one is lost another is to be got; but who can give me back my child!" [Two years in a Levantine Family.

ARISTOCRATIC. One who considers the respectability of his grandfather to be sufficient payment of his own debts.

QUEEN VICTORIA gave a splendid State Ball at Buckingham Palace, on the 26th of June. Several foreign Princes, the whole of the Diplomatic corps, Lords, distinguished Commons and foreigners were present on the occasion. For the benefit of the ladies we would record these three important items:—Her Majesty opened the ball with his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, the vis-a-vis being his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Duchess of Sutherland. The Queen wore a blue silk dress trimmed with silver blonde, and with wild roses, (pink and white,) and ornamented with diamonds. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of a wreath of pink and white wild roses, richly ornamented with diamonds, to correspond with the dress. On the day of the ball the Queen held a court at the Palace, where Prince Poniatowski had audience as Minister from the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The next day she was, as we have already chronicled, assaulted by some wretched aspirant for notoriety, as she was leaving Cambridge House, where she had been calling. In the evening she went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, to see Meyerbeer's "Prophete." She entered during the famous skating scene; the performance was interrupted by loud cries of "The Queen! The Queen!" All rose, Costa and his band included, and a universal shout demanded the national anthem. All the company appeared and sang "God save the Queen!" the audience joining in the chorus. The royal lady stood all the while, at intervals gracefully saluting the audience. Castellan and Viardot sung the two first verses, and Grisi, who chanced to be in the theatre, went on and sang the third. It was altogether a noble demonstration of love and loyalty. The Queen remained till the end of the third act, perfectly self-possessed, and frequently applauding the performers. At the other Opera House, "Her Majesty's," on the same evening "La Tempesta" was performed, and the second act having passed over, the National Anthem was sung, with much eclat, and amidst the warmest enthusiasm, although the Queen was not present. On the previous Saturday there was a Royal Christening in the private chapel of the palace. The Duchesses of Kent and Cambridge, Prince George and Princess Mary, of Cambridge, and the diplomatic representatives of Prussia, Portugal and Belgium were invited. The Prince of Prussia was also present. The usual ceremony was observed. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London and attendant clergy were at the altar. The god-mother was the Duchess of Kent, (the prince's grandmother,) and the godfathers the Prince of Prussia and the Duke of Wellington.

Immediately on taking her station opposite the sponsors, the Queen knelt, and passed a few moments in private devotion, all the royal children joining in this reverent act. When they rose a Chorale, (the music by Prince Albert,) was sung to these words:—

"In life's gay morn, ere sprightly youth
By vice and folly is enslaved,
Oh! may thy Maker's glorious name
Be on thy infant mind engraved.
So shall no shades of sorrow cloud
The sunshine of thy early days;
But happiness in endless round,
Shall still encompass all thy ways."

The child was then presented, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, asking the sponsors to "name this child," the Duke of Wellington audibly and with dignity said, "Arthur William Patrick Albert." A hymn was sung after the christening, to music of Palerstina, and then the Hallelujah Chorus, from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives." The Archbishop pronounced the Benediction, and the solemn scene terminated. Then came a magnificent dinner in honor of the event, and then came a "Christening cake," and after this an evening party.

A DAMSEL'S CONFESSION.

A youth to me a wooing came—
For pity sweet implored me,
And hoped I ne'er could slight or blame
The lad that most adored me.
I liked him much, but hid my plan,
To see how he 'd refute me;
So, frowning, cried, "Don't tease, young man;
You don't exactly suit me."

He seem'd confounded, vexed, and stared,
Then vow'd he 'd ne'er deceive me.
Says I, "Young man, you can be spared;
If you please, Sir, you must leave me."
"To leave you, love, I never can,
I vow by all your beauty."
"Now, pray," says I, "don't tease, young man;
You don't exactly suit me."

He started, sigh'd, hung down his head,
(Which proved I'd fairly caught him;)
"Oh! haste my love, to church!" he cried.
(You see to what I 'd brought him.)
"Dear sir," said I, "if that's my fate,
To wed 'a woman's duty;
Let 's fly, or we shall be too late—
You now *exactly* suit me!"

LOUIS PHILIPPE, HIS FAMILY AND HIS FORTUNE. A letter from a friend of the Ex-Royal family says: "It is perfectly true that Louis Philippe regards a fusion of the two branches as the only reasonable solution in France. The Duchess of Orleans is favorable to the proposition, but her opposition is by no means so great as some of your journals have pretended. In her conversation with the Ex-King, she is very careful not to say anything that could offend or annoy him on this subject, and at times she appears to be convinced by his arguments; and so great is the influence of Louis Philippe over his family, that it would not be astonishing to see the Duchess of Orleans become a convert to his views. The most affectionate intercourse exists between the Ex-King and his daughter in law, but he talks to her as he would to a man, and thus shows the reliance that he has in her judgment. His favorite—I ought almost say his pet—is the Duches de Nemours. He appears absolutely to dote on her, and her devotedness to him is delightful to witness.

The Duke de Nemours agrees fully with the father. As to the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale, it is well known that they are not favorable to a fusion; but if the King should carry his ideas on this point to the extent of laying his injunction upon them, be assured that it would be religiously observed.'

Major Noah says, there was at one time an attempt on the part of several European newspapers to create public sympathy for the poor Ex-King of the French, on account of the extreme poverty and destitution to which the ingrate republicans had reduced them. All, however, who were afflicted with tender emotions at the sad idea, may dismiss their sorrow, for it appears that the old gentleman, like a prudent old gentleman, as he always was, has taken pretty good care amid the shaking of empires, and the wreck of his throne, to feather his nest pretty well. His private fortune has suffered great depreciation within the last two years, but still it yields him the snug little income of $800,000 a year or thereabouts. This, by his will, he has divided equally among each of his eight children, and grandchildren, leaving to each the moderate competence of $100,000 a year, upon which, small as it is, we sincerely trust that they may be able to wriggle through life.

PUNCTUALITY. A committee of eight gentlemen had appointed to meet at twelve o'clock. Seven of them were punctual; but the eighth came bustling in with apologies for being a quarter of an hour behind the time. "The time" said he, "passed away without my being aware of it. I had no idea of its being so late," &c. A quaker present said "Friend, I am not sure that we should admit thy apology. It were matter of regret that thou should have wasted thine own quarter of an hour; but there are seven besides thyself, whose time thou hast also consumed, amounting in the whole to two hours, and one eighth of it only was *thine own property*."

Millard Fillmore is the first President of the United States born in the nineteenth century. [Newark Advertiser.

"Never mention it!" Mr. Fillmore was born in the year 1800, but whether that was in the eighteenth or nineteenth century is a question about which commentators differ. We beg the Advertiser not to add to the existing controversies by reviewing that dispute,—at least not till dog days are past.

DECEASE OF HON. DANIEL P. KING.

The Salem Register of Monday says:

"Our District has met with a great and painful loss in the decease of our Representative in Congress, Hon. DANIEL PUTNAM KING, at the age of forty-nine, after a brief illness. He was taken sick in Washington, while in the discharge of his public duties, left there on the day after the death of President Taylor, and reached his home in Danvers, on the 12th inst. Although, for some days, he was considered in danger, yet he had so far rallied that but little doubt was entertained of his recovery, until his disorder took an unfavorable turn on Wednesday evening, and the fatal issue, which was seen to be inevitable on Thursday morning, took place about three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, when he died, of dysentery. Few men have been more faithful, industrious, and attentive to every demand of the humblest of his constituents, than Mr. King; and few have been more fortunate in acquiring and retaining the personal regard and entire confidence of those of every shade of politics among them. He never attempted anything beyond his powers, and whatever he undertook, he always performed steadfastly and *well*."

A writer in the Mail, over the signature of "L. F." gives an interesting sketch of the deceased, which conveys a favorable idea of his character and powers:—

"Daniel Putnam King, at his death, was the Representative of the Second District of Massachusetts, in the lower House in Congress. His ancestors emigrated from England to Salem and Danvers, (formerly a part of Salem,) where they and their descendants have resided from that day to this, and have been principally engaged in the cultivation of the soil.

"Mr. King was graduated at Harvard College in 1823, in a class numbering, among others, the late Dr. Martin Gay, Rev. Samuel H. Stearns, the late Pastor of the "Old South Church," Boston, Rev. Dr. Lunt, of Quincy, and Thomas W. Dorr, of Rhode Island.

"At an early age he contemplated the study of the law, but abandoned it, and shortly after he graduated was married to Sarah Page, daughter of Mr. Hezekiah Flint, of Danvers, where, upon a farm inherited by his wife, he commenced the pursuit of an agriculturist. He has living, we believe, three sons and three daughters.

"Mr. King was called to public life without seeking it, some fourteen years ago. His political contemporaries were accustomed to call him the "lucky man," on which good natured soubriquet he once remarked:—'If to obtain office without effort, and without the sacrifice of honor and principle 'be luck,' then have I had my full share.'

"In 1836–7, he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; in 1838 he was a member of the Senate; and in 1840 was President of that body. In 1843 he was again a member of the House, and after many unsuccessful ballotings for other candidates, was elected Speaker of that body. He was then only about forty-one years of age, so that at that early period, he shared with the late Harrison Gray Otis, alone, the distinction of having filled the station of presiding officer of both Houses of the Legislature of his native State. During this period he reported and advocated a measure which authorized an agricultural survey of the State. He also contributed to the great enlargement of the State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester, and held the office of Trustee of that institution for five years.

"Several unsuccessful attempts had been made to elect a Representative from the Second Congressional District. Mr. King was nominated for the office while yet Speaker of the House of Representatives, and was elected by a small majority in 1843. He has since been thrice re-elected by large majorities. As a debater he was apt, ready, and animated. He spoke but seldom, but usually much to the point. In the committee room he was an active and efficient business man. He was truly devoted to the interests of his constituents. While a member of Congress he advocated the project of prohibiting spirit rations in the Navy, and to supply money as a substitute. He vindicated and defended the policy of bounties on our Coast Fisheries. He was one of the "fourteen" who voted against the act of the 13th of May, 1846, recognizing the existence of war with Mexico. Upon that question he made a successful speech. During this speech he used the famous words, that "the object desired by our country was not *peace with* Mexico, but a *piece of* Mexico."

"Mr. Bedinger, of Virginia, on one occasion attempted to cast obloquy upon the fourteen who voted against the war. He said they were "destined to be famous in story," and so far as his own fame and reputation were concerned, he (Mr. B.) would "rather be the poor volunteer, whose bones mouldered on the banks of the Rio Bravo, with no stone to mark his grave but the wild bird's shriek and the howling winds, than the mightiest whig or tory, who thundered forth his denunciations of the war."

"Mr. King said, in reply, and the words will be read with interest at this time: "Now I am no orator, as the gentleman is; and about the manner of living, of dying, and of burial, there may be a difference of taste; but rather than be pierced or stabbed (perhaps in the back) by a Mexican sword or spear, or hacked by an Indian tomahawk, on that savage shore,

"At once despatched,
Cut off even in the blossom of my sin,
Unhousel'd, unanointed, unaneal'd;"

I should prefer, after having enjoyed all life's blessings, and performed all life's duties, to wrap the drapery of my couch about me, and without braggart boasting or unmanly fear await my last solemn hour. I would that my friends should drop a few natural though unavailing tears, and then that they should carry out my bier to some sequestered spot where over-arching trees might drop their autumnal leaves; and there, if the hand of affection should ever raise a stone, let it have only this inscription:—"A lover of Peace, of Liberty, of his Country—he voted against the Mexican War."

"Farming has been Mr. King's occupation and amusement during the intervals of his public labors. He was an active member of the County and State Agricultural Societies. He has spent a portion of his time in literary labors, and has given addresses on various literary and festive occasions. The last address we heard from him was at the late Bi Centennial Celebration of the settlement of the neighboring town of Malden. Mr. King lived to be only about forty-six years of age. He fell in the very midst of the "battle of life," but he fell with his armor on, and in the very bosom of his family and early friends, where he will find that "sequestered spot" for a burial place, and have on his tombstone that laconic inscription of his own, or some one equally fitting.

District number two has met with a great loss. This Commonwealth mourns for an honest man. The country will sympathise in this public grief, but the greatest mourners of all will be the widow and the fatherless of that family, made desolate in a moment.

GEN. TAYLOR'S PROPERTY.—We regret to see it stated in a letter to the New York Express that Gen. Taylor's family are not likely to be as comfortable in a pecuniary point of view as was generally supposed. We subjoin the following extract from the letter referred to.

"When he left for Mexico, it is stated that in three sealed letters, he left directions for the management of his property in case of his death there, in which was supposed to be a will,—and these three letters were not opened till after his burial here—but no will was among them, and the directions applied to a property, which is now almost wholly changed in its form.

"Indeed his family now have no home, and therefore, Mrs Taylor, it is supposed, will not return to Louisiana. His plantation on the Mississippi has been sold since he came here to enable him to purchase a sugar plantation below, so that home is lost. Previously, however, he had purchased another, midway plantation, but that has turned to be a very unprofitable piece of property, making no crops, in consequence of being flooded repeatedly. Then the homestead is gone to make one payment on a sugar plantation, on which something like seventy or eighty thousand dollars must now be due—and the middle plantation is under water.—Probably, some of the Presidential salary was relied upon to meet the further payment on the sugar plantation, but that salary is gone. You see from these general facts, that General Taylor died in a very unfortunate time for the interest of his family. He had, previously however to Col. Bliss's marriage with his daughter, settled upon her a considerable sum of money.

Mrs. Taylor was just beginning to like Washington, and intending joining more in society, this coming winter. She was feeling *at home*, and had completed all the household arrangements, which were requisite to put the White House in that order, it now boasts of, far superior to what, in furniture and comfort, it has ever before been, under any administration.

Old Whitey and a favorite dog, are consigned to Capt. Boyce to-day, an intimate friend of the late President, living on Georgetown Heights."

DIVISION OF TIME IN MUSIC.—Lastly, and perhaps more wonderful than all, a proper and minute division of TIME was to be effected. That inherent appreciation of what musicians term "time," which almost every human being possesses naturally, but which few understand, and none can explain, was to be expressed and defined. Divisions and subdivisions were to be demonstrated and made clear. This was the task of tasks. Savages, who never heard of the existance of such a science as music, are known to clap their hands in union at certain measurable periods in their wild songs. They observe the law of musical time, without having the slightest conception of what time is. Nor are we much better now. We can write time as well as tune; but we know not now, nor have we yet been able to analyze or detect the instinct which teaches us, as it does the savages, at what periods of any given air we should mark time. Yet thousands of persons, singing together, will "*beat*" as the same instant. No one knows why or wherefore it should be so.—[Graham's Magazine.

DANIEL H. PEARSON.

The three-fold murder for which Pearson has suffered the penalty of death was committed in April, 1849; he was arrested the next day, and the place of his execution was but a few rods from the Court House, where he was tried. His only remaining daughter, about 17 years of age, resides in Boston. He was in the 42nd year of his age.

After hanging for 35 minutes, the corpse was taken down and put into a coffin, to be delivered to the friends of the deceased, who buried it at Wilmington, the place of the murder.

HIS CONFESSION.

JAIL, EAST CAMBRIDGE, July 25, 1850.

I am about to appear before God. I wish to unburden my soul and free my conscience of whatever I ought. With all my heart and under the eye of my Maker, who will judge me soon, I declare, as follows, truly, of the death of my wife Martha B. Pearson and of my two twin children Sarah and Lydia; I confess that *I myself alone took the lives of my wife and two children*, on the morning of the eleventh of April, 1849, between the hours of two and four o'clock. This is the time when I did it, as nearly as I can recollect;—and these are the principal circumstances.

On the tenth of April, having drunk ale to excess, I went to my brother Henry's in Bromfield street, took an umbrella, kissed my daughter Melissa, told her I was going to Providence, and parted. Then I went down Tremont street and Temple place to a club-house and got a pack of cards; then I went down Tremont street, struck over to Providence depot, inquired when the cars started, and left; then I went to Boylston street, obtained a shoe knife at a shoemaker's shop, and then obtained a vial of laudanum at an apothecary's store; and then I went to Merrimack street and got a bottle of gin; then I went to the Lowell depot, and then left in the cars for Wilmington, I think about six o'clock in the evening.

On arriving at Wilmington, I asked when the cars left in the morning for Boston. Some one answered, and handed me a "Pathfinder." I then left for my house where my wife and two children were living. I went over through the woods, and stupified with liquor, *got lost*. It was a kind Providence to hold me back. Not knowing where I was when I got through the woods, I looked round some time and saw my barn. I went to the barn, and looking about, I saw a light in my house. I went and tapped on the window. Martha came and inquired 'Who is there?' "Daniel," I answered. She came to the door and let me in. After shaking hands with her, I sat down. She got me a cup of tea, and I took supper. Shortly after, she retired. I sat up a little while by the stove, and then went to bed with my wife. I drowsed a little, arose, went out, and returned again to bed. After the first thrust, which I think did not wound her, Martha got the knife away from me, I know not how, and held it by the handle. It was hard to get it again; and, in the dark, I seized the blade in my hands, and wrenching, split the handle and got the blade from her.

If the handle had not broken, the deed might not have been done. In doing this my hands were cut badly. I then overcame her, and in the struggle, she cried out, "O, Daniel, Daniel, Daniel! don't murder me—murder, murder!" I pierced her in the neck. After she was pierced she got on the floor from the bed. She cried, "Oh! my God!" Bleeding, she fell on the floor and died. I do not know how the pillow came under her. Sarah slept on the bed with my wife. She awoke, and cried. I pierced her also in the neck, and she died. Lydia awoke, crawled up on the bed, saying something and laughing, I believe. I put my hand on her head, and pierced her in the neck—and this lamentable deed was finished. How could I have done it!

Now I acknowledge, as I have often and repeatedly, that Martha, my wife, gave me no cause, neither in any manner nor at any time, for doing this deed. I was not jealous of my wife. All her children, without doubt, were mine. She was a good women and deserved well of me. I cannot tell why I did the deed, except that I was *led* away.

Before leaving the house, I kindled a light to dress me. I left my wife on the floor, having placed the knife in her hand, the children on the bed, the laudanum by her on the table, with the cards and notes; one of which I signed, intending to make the impression that Martha, after destroying the children, had herself committed suicide. Then going out of the back door, I crossed the woods to a brook, and there washed my person from my wife and children's blood. I then changed my shirt, which was torn in the struggle, and bloody. The blood on my clean shirt-sleeve was my own blood. After wiping myself with the shirt which I took off, I rolled it up, carried it to Boston, and sunk it in the water just below the Providence depot.

(Signed) DANIEL H. PEARSON.

ACCIDENT. A young man in the employ of Mr. Calvin Rand, of Newton, had both the main arteries of one of his legs cut in two, last week, by a scythe in the hands of another. The bleeding was profuse, and caused fainting and loss of consciousness in less than five minutes. Mr. Rand with remarkable presence of mind, took a handkerchief from his neck and tied it about the wounded leg sufficiently tight to arrest the bleeding. Had he not done this he could not have lived ten minutes; as it was, the loss of blood was so great that it was nearly twenty-four hours before he came to himself again. The principle artery in the leg was tied up by Dr. S. S. Whitney, of this town, unaided. The patient is now doing well. [Dedham Democrat.

"Is there anything on earth I can do for you?" said Taylor to the satirical buffoon, Dr. Wolcott. "Give me back my youth," was the sad reply.

If you mean to be happy when you are old, be temperate when you are young.

A STRICT CONSTITUTIONIST.

As Watchman 96 was last evening with slow and measured step—a kind of funeral tread, walking up Carondilet street, he saw TWO individuals, who if not 'locked in love's embrace,' seemed to entertain